

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1912.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVII NO. 258—

BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 31 1929

ONE ANNA

ONLY A FLEET STREET STUNT.

Viceroy To Issue Proclamation To-day.

NO TRUTH IN TORY-LIBERAL "REVOLT."

Indian Leaders To Confer In Delhi.

DELHI, Oct. 30. It is evident that despite denials in the English Press, the Governor-General will issue proclamation for publication on November 1.

The talk about Conference of leaders before announcement is made is unfounded. Some prominent leaders will meet at President Patel's house for the purpose of discussion on November 1 after the announcement is published.

Mahatma Gandhi reaches Delhi from Meerut on that date. Among those attending will be Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Maharaja of Muhammadabad, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar. Others may not be able to attend owing to shortness of notice.

The purpose of the meeting is to exchange views personally with a view to form tentative conclusions, and give serious consideration to the coming announcement and frame a constructive reply subject to confirmation by respective political organisations.—A. P.

(It is understood that Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar will not be able to attend Delhi Conference.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30. Telegrams have been received from Allahabad, Bombay and Madras, which show that prominent politicians are arriving here from several provinces to participate in discussions which would follow announcement about Round Table Conference.

A Bombay message states that political leaders there are meeting this evening at Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Chamber to discuss impending announcement, outline of which is understood to have already been communicated to them along with other prominent party leaders all over India. This evening's Conference will formulate only tentative views.

Some of the leaders including Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar are leaving for Delhi soon after meeting.

An Allahabad message states Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are leaving for Delhi; while a Madras telegram says that on the invitation of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Annie Besant and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar are leaving tomorrow. Conference of party leaders is expected to take place on 1st November.

PRESIDENT PATEL RETURNS TO DELHI.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly, has returned from Meerut accompanied by his brother Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

TO MEET AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

At the invitation of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Jinnah an informal Conference was held on Wednesday evening at the Chambers of the former to consider what concerted action should be taken on the publication of the Viceroy's announcement regarding Indian Reforms. The Conference consisted of, besides the conveners, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Purnima Bahadur, Sir Dineshwar Petit, Sir Chimanlal Mehta, Mr. R. Jayakar, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowlee Talasee, Mr. Jinnadas Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Lalji Narani, Mr. H. P. Mody, the Hon. Mr. Rut-touney Dharmsay, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. N. H. Behramwala, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Faridulhai T. Desai, Mr. M. C. Chag-

la, Mr. Jinnadas Dwarakadas, Mr. D. G. Dalvi and Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas. After some discussion the Conference was adjourned to 10 p.m. to-night.

MR. SEN GUPTA LEAVES FOR DELHI.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30. In response to an urgent message received from Allahabad, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta hurried down to Calcutta from Chandpur where he had gone to preside over the Tipperah Youth Conference and left to-night by the Delhi Express to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting to be held at Delhi.—Free Press.

TORY OPPOSITION.

Support To Mr. Benn Withdrawn.

LONDON, Oct. 30. According to the "Daily Chronicle's" Political Correspondent, Mr. Baldwin at first approved of Mr. Benn's proposal to make a statement of India before the Simon Commission reported; but Mr. Baldwin's colleagues disagreed, and Mr. Baldwin withdrew his approval. The correspondent says that there is little doubt that Mr. Baldwin's approval was the result of representations made by Lord Irwin, who apparently takes a very serious view of the situation in India, and in conversations with Mr. Benn, acquiesced in the suggestion that a statement calculated to reassure discontented Indians should be made at an early date.—Reuter.

Tory-Liberal "Offensive."

LONDON, Oct. 30. The "Daily Telegraph" states that the well-informed members of the Commons express the opinion that Mr. Wedgwood Benn's announcement regarding the Government's Indian policy is now likely to be delayed, and will now be confined to a broader picture of general aims than was apparently contemplated before Lord Birkenhead's protest.

The paper gathers that information has reached Mr. Benn to the effect that both Conservative and Liberal opinion would regard the declaration such as that originally contemplated as constitutional. It is also learned that certain prominent politicians, at least one of whom has had a lengthy experience

(Continued on page 7.)

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

M. Briand Summoned.

RADICAL SENATOR MINISTRY-MAKING.

LONDON, Oct. 30. Paris.—M. Doumergue has summoned M. Briand. Later.—M. Briand leaving Elysee explained that he was merely discussing the situation with M. Doumergue. Radical Senator M. Clementel has accepted M. Doumergue's mandate to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

NAIR REPORT FOR VICEROY.

Copies Sent to Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 30. The Indian Central Committee's Report was despatched last night to the Viceroy at whose request copies have been made available to the Cabinet and the members of the Simon Commission.—Reuter.

R. A. F. AND SCHNEIDER TROPHY CONTESTS.

LONDON, Oct. 30. It is officially stated that the Government has decided that the Air Force will not again compete in Schneider Trophy contests, thus leaving British participation to private enterprise under the auspices of the Royal Aero Club.—Reuter.

Belgian "Chief" For Abyssinian Army.

LONDON, Oct. 30. Brussels.—The Belgian Military Mission will shortly leave for Ethiopia to reorganise the army of Ras Tafari, Regent of Abyssinia.—Reuter.

SOUTH INDIAN CHURCH.

A Bishop Welcomes "Brave Venture."

LONDON, Oct. 30. The Bishop of Southwark in a speech in London referring to South Indian Church Union proposals said that he still hoped that there would be such modifications of it as would meet genuine anxieties of many loyal members of Church of England. He would like especially to see stronger and more definite pledge about future of uniting churches than rather vague statement that they intended that eventually every individual should be episcopally ordained. Nevertheless, he believed that Church of England was right in welcoming proposals generally and encouraging South Indian Church to proceed with the brave venture.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Adjournment, however, was granted when a letter was produced from Advocate of High Court submitting that he was authorised by the Vacation Judges to inform the Magistrate that transfer application in the case would be taken up on 2nd November when their Lordships would have a special sitting.

Professor Nripendra Chandra Banerjee, was brought to-day from Jessore by an officer of the Jessore Police and placed before the Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, to stand a trial on a charge of sedition. While the Professor was made over to the Calcutta Police at the entrance of the Court two Sub-Inspectors of Calcutta Police remarked as he was nothing but an ordinary criminal he should be

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

Voted By Delhi Municipality.

FIRST NON-OFFICIAL TO BE HONOURED.

DELHI, Oct. 30. The Delhi Municipality, by seventeen votes to 10, has decided to present an address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi on 2nd November. Mr. Gandhi being the first non-official to be so honoured. Six members remained neutral, while the majority consisted of four Muslims and thirteen Hindus, and the minority of eight Muslims, one European and one Hindu. The resolution was moved by Mr. Asaf Ali and supported among others by Mr. Sri Ram, senior Vice-President, and Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman. The opposition was led by Mr. S. M. Abdullah, junior Vice-President, who held that the Municipality should shun politics. Mr. Abdul Rahman referred to a letter issued by the Secretary under the President's direction, asking all members to be present at the meeting, which he said, was the first instance during his membership of the Municipality, lasting 8 years, when he had received such a letter.

The President, Mr. Johnson, said that this was done as the matter was important, and he wished that the Committee should record a representative decision. The supporters of the resolution said that none questioned the greatness of Mr. Gandhi's personality. They gave an assurance that politics would be eschewed from the address.—A.P.

ADDRESS TO BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY.

DELHI, Oct. 30. For the first time in its annals, the Delhi Municipality at its today's meeting a welcome address which will be presented on 2nd November at Queen's garden in the evening. Lala Sri Ram, Senior Vice-President will read the address following the convention that on such occasion unofficials shall officiate. Out of the 33 members were present at to-day's meeting of the Municipality. Mr. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner, presided. Mr. Asaf Ali moved and Desabandhu Gupta seconded that a welcome address be presented to Mahatmaji and the draft address be referred to a sub-committee. After two hours discussion the motion was carried by 17 to 10 votes.—Free Press.

CASE AGAINST CONGRESSMEN.

ADJOURNED TO NOV. 4. CALCUTTA, Oct. 29. The trial of Satyabhusan Gupta and other Congressmen on charges of sedition and conspiracy was again adjourned by the Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, on the representation that the High Court would be moved for a transfer. The Magistrate at first refused to grant further adjournment of the case unless the defence could produce an order from the High Court for stay of proceedings.

Adjournment, however, was granted when a letter was produced from Advocate of High Court submitting that he was authorised by the Vacation Judges to inform the Magistrate that transfer application in the case would be taken up on 2nd November when their Lordships would have a special sitting.

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UNDER FIRE OF CROSS EXAMINATION

Scotland Yard Man In Witness Box.

MEERUT CASE PROCEEDINGS.

MEERUT, Oct. 30. Keen interest was evinced in the cross-examination of Detective Inspector A. G. Foster by a number of the accused.

Continuing his examination-in-chief, Foster stated that sickle and hammer were Communist emblems. Palme Datt was a Communist. The Communist office in Great Britain was situated in King Street where as a result of the search in 1925, 9,000 copies of "Impeccor" were recovered. This journal was circulated from Germany.

IS MR. COOK A COMMUNIST? Cross-examined by Bradley, witness deposed that he knew Mr. Cook, President of the Miners' Federation. He did not know if Mr. Cook was a Communist. He had no direct knowledge but believed that all Trade Unions, Trades Councils, and Trade Executives were affiliated to the National Minority Movement. Harcourt Politt, who was Secretary of the Movement was an executive member of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Replying to Usmani, Foster admitted that he was not an authority on Russia. He did not know if British Conservatives were against the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia.

RUSSIAN ACCENT! "My accent may be Russian" was Usmani's retort to Mr. Langford James who requested him to speak aloud his questions and clearly.

Questioned by Desai witness identified the "New Leader" which he said was started by Kier Hardie and with which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was for sometime past closely identified. Foster admitted that a large number of the present members of the House of Commons were members of the Second International.

To Dange Foster replied that Mr. Saklatwala was a Communist M.P. in Parliament. The House of Commons was a legal body in England. The Labour Party had sent delegations to Russia. He knew "Impeccor" to be a definitely Communist literature.—A. P.

MUSLIMS AND SARDA BILL.

Viceroy To Receive Deputation On November 11.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29. Mowana Muhammad Ali requested H. E. the Viceroy to receive a deputation representing Mussulmans of India, and including leading Ulama and public men, which could place before His Excellency the views of Mussulmans and the Islamic Shariat on the subject of child marriages and the intensity of Muslim feelings created by the enactment of the Sarda Bill, with a view to securing the exclusion of Mussulmans from the operation of the Bill and the protection of the Islamic Shariat from such interference. His Excellency has been pleased to say that he will be glad to receive the deputation on Saturday, November 11th.—A.P.

put into the lock-up. Professor Banerjee took exception to the remark and reported the matter to the Magistrate who summoned the two officers. At the suggestion of the Public Prosecutor the two Sub-Inspectors expressed regret to Banerjee.

The hearing of the case was adjourned till November 4th and Banerjee was remanded to Alipore Central Jail. The Magistrate recommended him special treatment.—A.P.

What University Education Ought To Stand For

LORD IRWIN'S THREE TESTS.

Learning, Judgment And Conduct Each Playing Its Part In Character Formation.

DELHI, Oct. 30. Lord Irwin in opening the Universities Conference at Delhi today in the course of his speech said:—

It is a great pleasure to me to join you to-day at the inauguration of your proceedings and to be able to welcome to Delhi such a distinguished body, representative of the whole of Indian University life. The institution of the Inter-University Board was the direct outcome of resolutions passed at the First Universities Conference held at Simla in 1924 and I think that those to whose initiative that conference was due, may rightly congratulate themselves on the results which have sprung from their endeavours. Since 1916 when Government may be said to have first aimed at the localised residential and unitary type of university, India has made rapid strides. The number of her universities has increased more than three fold. Moreover, the course of university reform in other countries and the report of the Calcutta University Commission have had their effect both on the type of new institutions established in India and on the character of reorganisation which some of the older universities have undergone. Such important developments as these naturally suggested the need for co-ordination and this, I am glad to say, has been met to a great extent by the Inter-University Board.

Its record of work, since its inception, whether in compiling information regarding the courses of study and curricula of Indian Universities or as a convenient forum for the exchange of ideas regarding the life and ideals of these institutions among those most closely associated with them has been wholly admirable.

INDIA IS RAPIDLY GROWING.

India is rapidly growing. Her problem is nothing less than the adaptation without too violent a jar or stress of an ancient and organic structure of society to the dynamic forces of evolution that are driving the modern world. New forces are moving unloosing new energies, kindling the imaginations and hopes of millions of the future citizens of India at their most impressionable age. Can this ardour of youth, this coursing of blood through the young veins of India be utilised and directed to constructive ends or will it become an explosive force charged with incalculable danger to the future of the land? This question should be written in flaming characters over the desks of all who guide public opinion or policy and that is why I said just now that I thought there were few more important things than universities.

WHAT UNIVERSITY STANDS FOR.

Let us look back. The first Indian universities which were founded some seventy years ago on the model of the London University aimed primarily at ascertaining by means of examination the proficiency acquired by candidates in different branches of knowledge. What do we really expect from and what is essentially the function of a university? If I had to answer in a sentence I should say, "The function of a university is to create and maintain standards." Let me amplify what I mean. I mean principally three things. There is first the standard of learning and research which Universities as the homes of scholarship owe it to themselves to preserve and, if learning and research are to have their real value, are to be more to

a man than mere graceful accomplishments and decorative adjuncts of his life. They must be human enough to fit into and join up with various categories of man's activity. I think this is true of all learning. The technical sciences are obviously related to the necessities of our ordinary existence. At every turn history too and philosophy and literature, whether ancient or modern, all have their points of contact with every day human life and their lessons ring most true when we feel that we can read our own experience in them. Second, I would assert the necessity of right standard of judgment. A man's training at a University has definitely failed if he leaves it without such an appreciation of values as may give him a just sense of proportion a knowledge of how much for all his store of learning there is yet for him to learn and some instinctive sense of the mystery of the universe and of the mystery of man's place in it.

The standard of conduct at a University: A young man is learning to make use of liberty. He has left the discipline of home and school behind him and he is given in greater or less degree a new found liberty in action and liberty in study. The time has come for him to put to the test the discipline he has learnt and, on his response to this demand will largely depend the success or otherwise with which he fills the position to which his education should entitle him.

THREE TESTS.

Three standards, learning, judgment and conduct, I have suggested to you as the things that a university must hold in view. Together, each playing its part, they will form human character and the vital importance of securing such standards is apparent when we think that on university men must largely fall the burden of leading others in all the various walks of public life.

Are, then, we must ask ourselves, our universities fulfilling these requirements? It is vital that they should, for the youth of India to-day will, when they are men, have responsibilities graver than perhaps they realise. The political future of India with all its implications of civil and military obligation will depend largely on the character of the generations now passing through their university courses. The results of the recently instituted competitive examinations in India force the layman to wonder whether this fact is always borne in mind. This disproportion of successes among the various universities seems to lead inevitably to the inference that some demand and are satisfied with unreasonably low standards of proficiency.

HARTOG RECOMMENDATION.

I see that in their review of the growth of education in British India, Sir Philip Hartog and his colleagues have made the suggestion that if Government were no longer to insist on a university degree as a passport to service except for higher appointments, the pressure on universities and colleges would probably be relieved. This suggestion, along with others in the review, is one on which a body such as yours is eminently qualified to give opinion and you will perhaps give it your consideration. One other objective I would put forward for your consideration, namely, the prevention of uneconomical overlapping among the large number of universities that now exist in India.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 16 To 18 Points Lower.

WALL STREET OPERATORS SELLING.

Bombay, Oct. 30. Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 19 points on weakness of share market but unfavourable weather reports stimulated trade buying and short covering. Prices steadily improved and nearly advanced 19 points from the lowest level reached at the opening. However the advanced was not on selling by Wall Street operators and the market closed at a net decline of 16 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 18.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 14 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 17.70c.

U. S. Port Receipts amounted to 95,000 Bales and exports amounted to 73,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points and ruled quiet with a small business. During the last four prices gave way on lower New York Cables and closed at a decline of 13 to 10 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 9 points and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 16 to 20 points. Sakelardis Spot Cotton prices were lowered by 15 points to 15.35d.

Empire Cotton futures market was dull with no demand and prices closed 12 to 18 points lower with January 9.50 and March 9.57.

A few days back the Federal Farm Board announced that prices of cotton were unduly low and financial help was extended to cotton growers. This statement was followed by a sharp rise of about half a cent during one day which revealed strong technical situation. This statement had a good moral effect but sensational decline in Wall Street is playing havoc on commodity prices. Sir operators are said selling cotton to recover their losses on the Stock Exchange. It is interesting to note that for the last one year there continues wild speculation in Wall Street and everybody was looking for crisis. The Federal Reserve Bank tried in vain to stem enormous speculation by advancing money rates. Higher rates of money had an unfavourable effect on commodity prices which fluctuated within a narrow range. As a matter of fact speculative activities in cotton were none and it appeared that prices will be ruled by supply and demand alone. With speculation at very low ebb the new crop began to move and strong fundamentals saved cotton price from any substantial decline. Now the peak of the movement of the crop is over and although cotton market of appear weak on increased speculative selling, the fact remains that the technical situation is greatly strengthened and as the season progresses, higher prices will be the inevitable result. We advise buying on weak markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 18.00 lowest 17.82. January Highest 13.17 (1-21 m.) lowest 17.93 (at the opening).

Messrs. Arjan Khimji and Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grunning and Co.:

"Market shows want of confidence owing to Wall Street influence, spinners are retiring from the market, our opinion is that it is better to be out of market just now."

New York:

"Hedge selling and long liquidation by Wall Street has been absorbed by trade buying."

Messrs. Khimji, Poonji and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:

"New York cables trade buying steadily scale down."

Reuter:

"Market was heavy, unfavourable weather report being offset by weakness of Wall Street and Wall Street selling."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends, dated 29th October 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:

"Decline caused by absence of speculative buying and in sympathy with New York Stock Exchange."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 29.

December 17.89 —17
January 18.01 —18
March 18.29 —17
May 18.58 —17
July 18.68 —17
Middling Spot 18.10 —15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 29.

December 17.85 —14
January 17.98 —16
Middling Spot 17.70 —15

Bombay Market

Bombay, Oct. 30.

The local market being unfavourably affected by lower New York advices, the local market opened at Rs. 329/8 for Broach A-M delivery. There was absence of selling and prices steadily improved on short covering. Later on better Liverpool opening advices stimulated buying and prices advanced to Rs. 331/-.

Towards the close Liverpool was reported 5 points and the market closed at the highest level as under:—

Broach A-M. 331 6 0
Oomra D-J. 286 0 0
Oomra March 294 4 0
Bengal D-J. 227 8 0
Bengal March 236 0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

January 196.30—0.60
April 199.50—1.00

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Bengal 226 D/J
Bengal 234 March
Broach 230 A/M
Umra 284 D/J
Umra 292 March

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Bengal 238, 235, 231, 226 Ready.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

100 Toyomankwak Purna 230
100 Toyomankwak Nagar 230
100 Toyomankwak Vumbori 231
100 Bombay and Co. Arvi 227
100 R D Tata & Co Upland 30
100 R D Tata & Co Adoni 275
100 Volkart Bros. Barwaha 228
100 Volkart Bros. Khandesh 228
100 Currimbhaj Thapupur 372
100 Curia Mill, Bagalkot 297
100 Japan T and Co Ujjain 260
100 Japan T and Co Shegaor 228
500 K Damji and Co. Sedbal 35

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 29.

Low York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January 18.05
March 18.33
May Unquoted

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 29.

Bales
Days Receipts at all U S Ports 95,000
Days Exports to Great Britain 10,000
Days Exports to the Continent 54,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Scinde Fully Good 5.85 —15
Scinde Fine 6.10 —15
Scinde Superfine 6.35 —15
Bengal Good 5.60 —15
Bengal Fully Good 5.85 —15
Bengal Fine 6.10 —15
Oomra Good 6.75 —15
Oomra Fully Good 7.05 —15
Oomra Fine 7.35 —15
Broach Fully Good 7.95 —15
Broach Fine 8.20 —15
Broach Superfine 8.45 —15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

October 14.33 —13
November 14.36 —16
January 14.40 —20
March 14.59 —22
May 14.86 —14
July 15.08 —12

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Opening Closing
October 9.58 9.49 —16
November 9.51 —14
December 9.59 —13
January 9.70 9.64 —13
February 9.66 —13
March 9.79 9.73 —13
April 9.74 —13
May 9.88 9.82 —12
June 9.82 —12
July 9.93 9.86 —12
August 9.84 —12
September 9.82 —12
October 9.81 —11
Middling Spot 9.90 —09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000
Sales on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 29.

Silver—Very little doing—Market is quiet.
Spot 22-15/16
Forward 23-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 29.

Bar Gold Fine per oz 44-4-11 3/8

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 1st 15th Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 15th 30th Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Jan'y.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Mail.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 15th Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Nov.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 270 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275.

PARIS—
Bank Selling D D 817.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 133 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 130 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 121 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 7/8 29th instant.
Shanghai/London 2/3 30th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 5/8 29th instant.

LONDON/Paris 123.80 29th inst.
London/Belgium 34.805 29th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.17 29th instant.
London/Italy 93.10 29th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—

Jasier.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 28th inst.
£4-4-11 3/8 29th instant.

Silver London Ready 22 15/16
8th inst. 22 15/16 29th instant.
Silver London Forward 23 1/8
28th instant 23 1/8 29th instant.

Silver New York Ready 50 1/8
18th instant 50 1/8 29th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 6 per cent 28th instant 6 per cent 29th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos 6 1/16 per cent 28th instant 6 1/16 per cent 29th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
Nominal 3 Mos 3 1/4 per cent.
6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 1 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.
Tone of Silver:—Idle. Very little doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 30.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 38/9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 30/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 30/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/5.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 75/12.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-37 Rs. 99/3.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/11.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 101/10.

1935-55 Rs. 101/2.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/10.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/6.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/7.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES. 6th November settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 45-8-0.

1945-55 Rs. 101-1-8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 29.

Cottonseed Bombay ton 28-7-6 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay ton 217-7-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Tonia ton 210-2-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

Imperial Bank of India Rs. 12 1/2 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales 1929-30 1928-29

Receipts to date 4032000 3984000

Receipts Yesterday 29-10-29 95000 130000

Exports to date 29-10-29 1834000 2163000

Stock at Ports 25-10-29 2146000 2011000

Stock at Interior Towns 25-10-29 1186000 954000

Stock at Liverpool 25-10-29 706000 509000

Visible Supply 25-10-29 4619000 4374000

Quantity in Sight 25-10-29 6288000 5482000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown, Bombay, Oct. 30.

Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 527 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 124 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 49/8. Lowest Rs. 49/5/6. Closing Rs. 49/10. Clearing Rs. 49/10.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 53/5. Highest Rs. 53/6. Lowest Rs. 53/3/4. Closing Rs. 53/5. Clearing Rs. 53/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Ready White Java Sugar.—Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt. Transhipment Rs. 8/2 per cwt.

F. B. H. Shipment Oct. Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F. B. H. Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F. B. H. Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/0/6 per cwt. F. B. H. Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F. B. H. Tone:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Oct-Dec per cwt Sellers 12/3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay Oct-Dec per cwt Sellers 12/1-1/4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi Oct-Dec per cwt Sellers 12/1-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b Spot Sellers 9d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 29.

Chartered Bank of I A and C 119-1/4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) 230-1/2.

National Bank 248-1/8.

Eastern Bank 26-1/4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 286-1/2.

Conversion Loan 4 7/8-3/8.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent 1100-7/8.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent 149-3/4.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan 257-3/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 287.

Consols 254-1/2.

War Loan 5 per cent 1100-1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent 291-3/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 29.

Demand Bills 487-1/2.

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct. 29.

Copper Braziers 294-1/2.

Yellow Metal 271.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands 221-1/4.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge 113-1/4.

Tin English Ingots 1184-3/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 29.

Coffee Fair Rio (quality No. 7) Spot 12-1/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 29.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Car-goes 43 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb Car-goes 42 3/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 41 1/2-1/2 Arriving at U K Paid.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Nominal.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

3 Months Discount 6 per cent.

6 Months Discount 6 1/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 6 1/2 per cent.

Call Money 2 per cent.

One Month 3 per cent.

Three months 4 per cent.

Six months 5 per cent.

Twelve Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
2 Nov.	Razmak	10,602
9 "	Maloja x	20,837
16 "	Ranchi	11,120
23 "	Macedonia	10,602
30 "	Moro	10,602
7 Dec.	Naldara x	16,088
14 "	Viceroy of India	19,648
21 "	Rawalpindi	16,611
28 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
5 Jan.	Narkunda x	16,572
12 "	Ranpura	10,602
19 "	Rajputana	16,580
26 "	Ranchi	11,120
1 Feb.	Mooltan x	10,602
8 "	Moro	10,602
15 "	Mantua	10,602
22 "	Viceroy of India	19,000
29 "	Maloja x	20,837
6 Mar.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
13 "	Ranchi	10,602
20 "	Ranpura	16,601
27 "	Naldara x	16,088
4 Apr.	Ranchi	16,600
11 "	Rawalpindi	16,611
18 "	Moro (Extra)	10,602
25 "	Ranchi	10,602
2 "	Maloja	11,000
9 "	Narkunda	16,572
16 May.	Viceroy of India	19,648
23 "	Rajputana	16,580
30 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
6 Jun.	Mooltan x	20,847
13 "	Moro	11,120
20 "	Mantua	10,948
27 "	Comorin	17,132
4 Jul.	Maloja	20,837
11 "	Ranchi	10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

1st and 2nd Saloon, Bombay.
To London and back by Sea Rs. 100/- 5/6
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions Rs. 120/- 6/0
To Marseilles and back Rs. 100/- 5/6
The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and other TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
29		
29th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
19th Dec.	Domala	8,423
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
14th "	Domala	8,423

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth, A 204 £118
B 200 £105
C 204 80s

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929		
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd "	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th "	Mantua	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
17th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
31st "	Naldara	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
28th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
23rd "	Naldara	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Moro	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only.
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle Rs. 74/-
Adelaide Rs. 76/-
Melbourne Rs. 78/-
Sydney Rs. 80/-
Brisbane Rs. 82/-
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) Rs. 100/- via Sydney
Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
1st Nov.	Varsova	Buvarh via Karachi
2nd "	Ohakia	Karachi via Port-bunder Dwarika and O Mandvi.
4th Oct.	Vita	Karachi via Port-bunder, P.O. Khar and C. Mandvi.
6th Nov.	Barjora	Buvarh via Veraval Mangalore Kara-chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th "	Karagola	East & South Africa.
about		
9th Nov.	Ellora	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi and only proceed by Thurs-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buvarh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru	802	2 Nov.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	16 Nov.	27 Nov.
Onagato Maru	8901	16 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10400	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Tamba Maru	6845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru	8900	12 Dec.	25 Dec.
Tokyo Maru	6972	16 Dec.	30 "

* Do not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
Katori Maru	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Asama Maru	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay. Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru	8th Nov.	22nd "
Honolulu Maru	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru	9th Dec.	21st "
Ganges Maru	25th Dec.	7th Jan. 1930
Sumatra Maru	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, LIMITED. (Incorporated in Japan). Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473. Telegrams "SHOEN." Box No. 855.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Spent 18 annas and you get 32

To cure Constipation, Brains, Stomach and Urinary disorders

THE ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cure Piles, Fistula, Carbuncles, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed, Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet for NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal. Agents: J. Tirathi and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi. Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay. Tel. Add: "Ulcerine" Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gakwar, (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amroli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS: Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman), Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda, Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad), Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. L.L.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, late Naib Dewan, Baroda, Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., L.L.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000 Rs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000 Rs.

RESERVE FUND 86,00,000 Rs.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

When You Spend So Much For Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Aranjo Fernandes & Co. Merchant Tailors, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital 100,00,000 Yen.
Paid-up Capital 100,00,000 Yen.
Reserve Fund 108,500,000 Yen.

BRANCHES: Alexandria, Karachi, Jansie, Batavia, Kobe, Saigon, Bombay, London, Seattle, Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Singapore, Calcutta, Lyons, Shimonoeki, Canton, Manila, Sourabaya, Changchun, Marunouchi, San Francisco (Tokio), Nagasaki, Samarang, Fengtien, Newchwang, Shanghai, Hankow, New York, Sydney, Harbin, Nagoya, Tientsin, Hongkong, Peking, Tokyo, Honolulu, Rangoon, Taingtan, Kai Yuan, Rio de Janeiro, Vladivostok.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928.

UNSUREPASSES BONUS Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life Rs. 22-1/2 B. Life Rs. 18 Strongest Reserve 11 (1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,998.

(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170. RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY IN INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management.

The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceases. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.
TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA. AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

The Leading National Daily in South India with the latest Reliable news.

THE "HINDU"

It deals authoritatively with all matters of public interest. It is always impartial in presenting news and absolutely independent in views. Its columns are used regularly by the most discriminating advertisers among all wholesale and retail shops and stores.

MANUFACTURERS Will not find A BETTER MEDIUM than the "HINDU" to push the sales of their articles.

An Illustrated Weekly is also issued with up-to-date news, pictures and special contributions.

For rates apply to:—THE MANAGER, 400, Mount Road, Madras. POST BOX 316. PHONE 2305.

The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Collections, Insects, Photographs, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Rs. 1 per copy. Annual Subscription Rs. 10-0-0. Advertisement charges per issue.

Rs. 35 a page, Rs. 20 half page, Rs. 10 quarter page.

The Indian Album Publishing Co., PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

WANTED—Agents in every Town.

Let your Hair do you Justice

Do you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: the roots must be fed.

KOKO contains every ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

Koko FOR THE HAIR
KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 15, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.4.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS, here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisement are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—BONAFIDE AGENTS on Pay or Commission to sell shares of the Hindustan Union Match Co., Ltd. Please apply for particulars to Messrs. S. GUPTA & CO., 72, Canning Street, Calcutta.

A R1975

WANTED.—An artist of any nationality and either sex in a private family school in Ahmedabad. One acquainted with Oriental and Western idealistic and realistic schools of painting will be given preference. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Free unfurnished quarters. Apply stating qualifications, terms, and with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI Matheran (G. I. P. Rly.).

A R1973

REQUIRED a TUTOR, preferably a German to coach up in Conversational German. Please apply stating terms to Box No. 2380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1972

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—Double rooms in Morani Goculdas Chawls Sandhurst Road. Apply MEHTAJI on the premises.

C 1971

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GUARANTEED HOME REMEDY. EFFICACY GUARANTEED. Why look wasted and emaciated? Try G. H. Remedy A/4 in all wasting diseases and put on flesh 4 pounds a week and 15 a month. Millions of atoms of pure blood in each grain. Verify results. Used by Europeans, Dispensaries, etc. Price Rs. 3/-, postage, etc. A/6 Guaranteed remedy for all kinds of indigestion. Price Rs. 2-3-0, postage, etc. Dr. R. VENKATARAM, M.D., (Bio.), Vizianagaram City, B. N. Rly.

T R1951

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House. Allport to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Maragata Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPEEDING UP OF MARKET LINE SERVICES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after SUNDAY, the 3rd November, 1929, the speed of Tram Cars running to and from Gowalla Tank and Tardeo, via Crawford Market, will be increased to 18 MILES PER HOUR.

Passengers are warned not to board or alight from Tram Cars in motion. The Public generally are warned to exercise special care.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C.E.,
General Manager.
Electric House,
Post Fort, Bombay No. 1.
31st October, 1929.

33060

NOTICE.

THE VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, Victoria Garden, Bombay, will be RE-OPENED to the public from the 31st of October, 1929, on all days of the week from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Monday. On Sundays, the Museum is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. A. PAI,
For Curator and Secretary.

33064

NOTICE.

WANTED.—GOVERNESS for Princesses in an Indian State in the Bombay Presidency to teach English, music, needle-work, etc. Pay Rs. 150/- rising to Rs. 250/- with moderately furnished free quarters. Preference given to Gujarati Hindu Lady. Apply share with testimonials stating age, nationality, etc., with full particulars to Box No. 2381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

33062

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on TUESDAY the 5th November, 1929, for the supply of:—(1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salads; (3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry; (6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef; (8) Ice; (9) Bread; (10) Mutton and Lamb; (11) Pork and Sausages; (12) Sundries; (13) Fresh Butter; daily from the 1st day of January, 1930, to the 31st of December, 1930, delivered at the Company's Fresh Bazaar Depot which will be situated in close proximity to the Crawford Market.

Tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1 (Rupee One only) for each copy of tender form from the Victualling Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

33064

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 4th November, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 30th October, 1929.

33063

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 904 OF 1929.

Re: GIRDHARILAL HEMDEV, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay.

Ex parte: DEVIDAS RUPJI, Petitioning Creditor. On the 29th day of October, 1929, an Order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovesaid Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1929.
M. M. KOTHARE,
For Insolvency Registrar.

33061

BOOKS for ALL.

MALABAR AND ITS FOLK. (A systematic description of the social customs and institutions of Malabar). By Mr. T. K. Gopala Pankar, B.A. With special chapters on "Land System of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali, Bar-at-Law. Rs. 1-8. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-4.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES. By Rev. Dr. Miller. Being the critical study of King Lear, Macbeth, Othello and Hamlet. Price Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-4.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD. Life of Ahmed Shafi. His Teachings by Moulana Yakub Hasan. As. 12. To Subscribers of "I. R." As. 10.

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA: A Rejoinder. By K. Natarajan with an introduction by Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan. 4th Edition. As. 2. To Subscribers of "I. R." As. 10.

HINDU ETHICS. By Babu Gopinda Das. With an introduction by Babu Bhagavan Das and a Foreword by Dr. Ganganath Jha. Rs. 2. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-8.

TEMPLES, CHURCHES AND MOSQUES. By Mr. Yakub Hasan. With 68 Illustrations. Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-4.

MY INDIAN REMINISCENCES. By Dr. Paul Deussen. Re. 1-4. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1. **HIND SWARAJ OR INDIAN HOME RULE.** By Gandhi. New Pocket Edition. As. 8. To Subscribers of "I. R." As. 6.

VISVARHARATI. (The World University). By Dr. R. Tagore and Mr. C. F. Andrews. With 6 Portraits and Illustrations. As. 8. To Subscribers of "I. R." As. 6.

EMINENT ORIENTALISTS. Indian, English, German, French and American. Rs. 2. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-8.

M. K. GANDEL. By Rev. J. Duke with introduction, by Lord Amp-hill. Re. 1. To Subscribers of "I. R." As. 12.

DELHI. The Capital of India with 54 Illustrations. Rs. 2. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-8. **INDIAN TALKS OF FUN, FOLLY AND FOLK-LORE.** A collection of 8 Tales. A New and Revised Edition. Re. 1-4. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1.

RISE AND GROWTH OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. By D. E. Wacha. Rs. 2. To Subscribers of "I. R." Re. 1-8.

Books are given at concessor rates only to Subscribers of "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concessor rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies of back numbers for the current year are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concessor rates to subscribers of "Indian Review".

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Special
for
Diwali
Holidays.



GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY THEATRE.

Special
for
Diwali
Holidays.

WEDNESDAY, 30-10-29 AT 9 P. M.

and

SATURDAY 2-11-29 AT 3 P. M.

Saunshaya Kallol

and

Mrs. HIRABAI'S CONCERT

FRIDAY, 1-11-29 AT 3 P. M.

and

SUNDAY, 3-11-29 AT 3 P. M.

Saubhadra

ARJUN—PROF. SURESHBABOO,
SUBHADRA—MRS. HIRABAI,
KRISHNA—MR. SAWAI GANDHARVA
RUKMINI—MRS. KAMALABAI

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
GRAND OPENING
NEW SKATING RINK

On Friday, 1st November, 1929.

Under Direct Supervision of F. M. UMRIKAR,
Champion Skater of India, and all the Old Favourites.
DAILY AT 6 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

NEXT SATURDAY

A King of the Cannibals!

BOB STEELE

BOB STEELE

IN

'CAPTAIN CARELESS'

Speed... Spirit... Sparkle...

Spunk of Youth! Laughs among the Thrills!

THE GLOBE

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TO-DAY only

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BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

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Last BONUSES

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Run on purely De-

mocratic principle.

Assurance effected

at LOWEST pos-

sible costs.

All PROFITS divi-

able Amongst

Members only.

Has stood the Test

of 58 years.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.
Divali: Hindu Holiday.
Banks Closed.
FRIDAY, November 1.
Divali: Hindu Holiday.
Banks Closed.
SATURDAY, November 2.
Hindu new year: Banks Closed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
We have received a blotting paper pad from Messrs. Narottam Bhau Jhaveri.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.
A Press Communique from Deputy Controller of Currency states:—

The Currency was contracted to the extent of three crores against rupee securities on October 30.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.
The N. Y. K. Steamer "Awa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th inst., and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 2nd November.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindl, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Kargala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 6-11-29.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH.
The Annual General Meeting of the Sangh was held in the Hall of the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj.

Moorat Cloth Sales.
Wadia Group Mills have sold about 20,000 bales at about Rs. 14-3 average price. The total sales of Moorat Cloth Sales will reach about 40,000 bales.

Bombay, on Sunday last, when Mr. G. V. Lad presided. The annual report and audited statements of accounts were unanimously passed, and the result of the New Year's election of the Managing Committee was declared.

The object of the Sangh is to render some help to destitute and helpless members of the Saraswat community and it is now helping about 83 persons residing in different districts at the cost of about Rs. 435/- per month.

The Sangh appeals to all members and other persons interested in the work of the Institution to generously help them to carry on their work for which the Funds at their disposal are too short for the magnitude of the problem.

CAREERS FOR INDIAN YOUTH.
FIVE INTERNAL FOES OF INDIA.

The annual social gathering of the Past Students' Union of Indian Education Society was held in the premises of the Municipal Marathi Boys' School at Dadar on Sunday, Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

Mr. N. V. Vaidya, Secretary of the Union read the report. It stated that the history of Indian Education Society's Past Students' Union that was established in 1922 dated back to the year 1917. Now it boasted of having 105 past students as its members.

Through thick and thin the Union had helped the Indian Education Society in collecting funds and attracting boys and girls to its schools. It had lent a small library to the King George English School and had thus tried to promote the cause of the Indian Education Society by all possible means.

Funds permitting the Union proposed starting a School of Oratory, Sunday Classes for Children and Adults and, if possible, a Volunteer Corps.

After the President had distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the Elocution Competition Mr. A. B. Vaidya rose to speak. He was glad to be in the company of students. He wished that harmony and spirit of co-operation should prevail between the Union and the Indian Education Society. He deplored the present unhappy developments in the Society and opined that the Union should not rest content with mere paper-resolutions, but should place them before the Council of the Society.

DEFECT OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.
Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the course of his speech urged the members of the Union to devote special attention to sports and physical culture and to take steps to provide facilities for the purpose not only for themselves but also for the students of the institutions conducted by the Indian Education Society. Not the least of the defects of the present-day educational system, he said, was its failure to emphasize the need for the physical well-being and development of the students. Now, fortunately, increasing attention was being paid to that vital need and their Union could not better serve the crowded city of Bombay—where to neglect sports and physical culture was a crime—than by doing what little it could to encourage outdoor sports and healthy exercise. He laid emphasis on physical culture for a special reason which had a bearing on the careers to which, in his opinion, increasing number of Indian students must direct their attention. He referred to careers in the Army, the Navy, and Civil and Military Aviation. He was only too painfully conscious of the fact that circumstances as their country was the opportunities for young men to take to such careers were very few, if not non-existent. But very soon those opportunities would multiply and those who were now in schools or were just out of them must look ahead and prepare themselves for such careers. They knew that the British denied them freedom on the plea that they were not able to defend their country. How hypocritical the plea was evident from the fact that they had failed to provide adequate facilities for the people to train themselves for the defence of their country. They must continue their struggle to secure such facilities and meanwhile to utilise what facilities there were open to them. Every day they heard of records of endurance, bravery and enterprise being made in various fields of activities in all parts of the world by young men. There was no reason why, in spite of special difficulties they had to face in their country owing to foreign rule, their young men should not emulate, if not surpass, those achievements. Mr. Kabali, by his accidental, but brilliant failure, had shown the way and let them hope his example would galvanize the dormant activities of Indian youth.

FIVE FOES OF THE COUNTRY.
After referring to the special responsibility of youth in regard to the service of the country, Mr. Brelvi said young men were best fitted to help in carrying on the fight against the five internal foes of the country—untouchability, communalism, priesthood, caste and purdah. These foes between themselves kept the country in its present plight and until they emancipated it from their bondage, they could not expect to make any progress worth the name.

After the distribution of prizes to winners in the elocution competition and an interesting exhibition of mimicry by the Samarth brothers, the gathering dispersed late in the evening.

DIRECT ACTION ON G. I. P. Ry.
Stores Staff Union's Support.

(From A Correspondent.)
A largely attended meeting of the staff working in the G. I. P. Railway Stores Department was held in the Jer Building, Parel, on Wednesday when Mr. S. C. Joshi, the President, and Mr. Ellis the Vice-President explained to the Staff how insulting the attitude of the Administration had been towards even their most legitimate grievances and their most reasonable demands.

The meeting unanimously supported their brave comrades at Wadi Bunder in their resolve to resort to direct action.

It also passed unanimously the following resolution:—
This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Stores Staff Union strongly renews the policy of the Administration in granting extensions after extensions to old persons, thereby neglecting the claims of young and competent persons and leaving them rotting on lower grades, in the teeth of an opposition from the Staff expressed in the form of a resolution passed unanimously at a General meeting of the Union.

Further evidence was recorded to-day when the nurse case came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Ramabai, the complainant, who was not present in Court yesterday due to a fall from a staircase was present to-day.

The respondent in the case is Dr. S. C. Thakar, Assistant Professor, Grant Medical College, against whom a maintenance claim had been brought by the complainant for her two children, alleged to be born of him.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, with Mr. Manekshaw appeared for the complainant, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the respondent.

Anandibai Govindrao examined by Mr. Nariman, stated that she was working in a dispensary at Kalachowky. She identified witness Krishnabai and the respondent, said that he had visited her centre some time this month. The respondent asked her where her predecessor was and inquired of her whereabouts. She then went with him in a motor car and pointed out witness Krishnabai's room. She then returned to her place on foot after pointing out Krishnabai's place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga, witness stated that she had been working as an ayah for about 10 months. Witness knew complainant Ramabai since the time she got the present job. Ramabai had been to the centre (Infant Welfare Centre) on one or two occasions. Ramabai was a visitor at the Kalachowky centre.

Continuing witness also stated that Krishnabai threatened to assault her if she would give evidence in the case.

KRISHNABAI'S EVIDENCE.
Krishnabai the next witness examined by Mr. Nariman said Anandibai was her neighbour. She knew Ramabai while she was working in the Centre. Witness did not stay with the complainant at Kalabadevi for 6 months.

TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL AS WITNESS.
The ten-year-old niece of the complainant was the next witness. She stood on a chair in the witness box and gave out her name as Devi.

Examined by Mr. Nariman, the girl said the complainant was her maternal aunt.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know the respondent?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Where did you see him?—I have seen him at our place.

Mr. Nariman:—When did you see him?—At what time of day generally?—He used to come to our place in the afternoon.

Magistrate:—What is he?—He is my "Kaka." (Laughter.)
Magistrate:—Did he give you any present?—No, he never gave me any present.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga.

Mr. Kanuga:—You know your age Devi?—Ten.

Mr. Kanuga:—When did you first go to school?—I do not remember.

Mr. Kanuga:—You know it is good to tell the truth, don't you?—Yes, I know.

Mr. Kanuga:—Then tell the truth. She said that her name at the school was Yenubai.

Mr. Kanuga:—Did you forget about the Kalabadevi School?—I did not remember it.

Mr. Kanuga:—What was your name in Kalabadevi School?—Yenubai and said mother (meaning the complainant) had come to get her admitted to the school.

The girl witness could not remember her father's name.

Mr. Kanuga:—Did you see the respondent in your house in the afternoon?—Yes.

Mr. Kanuga:—Had you no class at the time?—I used to go to the house for tuition.

NURSE MAINTENANCE CASE.

Ten Year Old Girl In Witness Box.

Bombay, Wednesday.

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The girl witness could not remember her father's name.

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DIVALI.

Oh! Divali Divali
Festival of Lights
You breathe merriment
And make our hearts bright.

When twilight shadows
Deepen into dusk,
Clusters of Lights peep
And you are born.

Yon Young Mamata,
Squatting in her door
With deft little fingers
Draws her Rangoli galore.

Her winning brother Moru
Is jolly and gay
Teasing his sister,
With crackers at bay.

Perfumes and Attars
Silks and Tussore
Reign supreme
In your brief splendour.

Oh! Divali Divali
Young and to old
You bring joy
Blessed and untold.

When the glimmer of Lights
Fades and you are gone
Oh! How dark nights seem
Till you are again born.

"RAMESH"
Practical Sympathy.

NEWZEALAND GOVERNMENT GRANT F. 2,000 FOR TOTAL LOSS OF EYESIGHT.
CHRISTCHURCH, Aug. 26.

"I thank you, fellow-railwaymen, and the public, on behalf of my wife, my family and myself, for the magnificent practical sympathy shown me in my misfortune," said Mr. George F. Kennedy at the Addington railway workshops to-day, in accepting the title deeds of his now freehold home in Jeffrey Road, Bryndwr, and a cheque for £200.

The mortgage on Mr. Kennedy's home was lifted and the cheque given by a fund to which the public and railwaymen all over New Zealand contributed.

Mr. Kennedy, who has a wife and family of three, lost the sight of both his eyes last year after eight years' service as a fitter at the Addington workshops. One of his eyes was penetrated by a splinter from a steel pin. That was in November of last year. Mr. Kennedy, after having his eye removed, was back at work for only five weeks before the bursting of a gauge glass on an engine severed the ball of his other eye, which also had to be removed. The Government granted him a compassionate allowance of £2,000. His workmates and three men representing the public carried through an energetic canvass for funds, and were helped by railwaymen from all over New Zealand.

The fund rose to £1,109 18s. 9d and with this amount the committee in charge paid off the mortgage of £1,794 on Mr. Kennedy's house, arranged for the putting in of the sewer, and will see that his house is painted and a fowl-house erected. Even then there will be a credit balance in the fund of £1,200—"Otago Witness."

SEQUEL TO BHAYA'S DEATH.
THREE PERSONS ARRESTED.

The police have arrested three persons in connection with the murder of Bishwar Bhagwandin a Purdeshi Bhaya, who was found dead with his throat cut in Anantwadi, Bhuleswar, on Tuesday morning. Enquiries show that before his death the deceased wrote a letter to his employer stating that his life was in danger on account of his connection with a certain woman. The police on investigation arrested Nanji Vasanji Jayshanker and Manibai who were placed before the Coroner on Wednesday morning. The Coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing.

"EMERALD OF THE EAST."
Indian Film At Wellington.

Based on the story by the Parsi authoress, Mrs. Jernbanu Kothawala, this picture shown at Wellington has been produced on a most lavish scale by the British International Film Company with a European cast including Jean de Kubarski (who is also the director), Joshua Kean, Mary Odette and Lya Delverez. All the outdoor scenes have been shot in India, for which the Maharajah of Gwalior and the Maharaja of Santrampur placed at the disposal of the company all available resources including their palaces, costly jewellery, silver guns, chariots of gold, scores of elephants, hundreds of horses and 8,000 Indian troops.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 29.

T T Berlin on 20.37-34
T T Amsterdam on 12.09-14
T T Brussels on London 24.86
T T Madrid on London Closed
T T Milan on London 93.11
T T Berne on London 25.17
T T Paris on London 123.83
T T London on Prague 164.68

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.
October close at 8s. 7d. 2 1/2d.
December close at 8s. 10 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
March close at 8s. 5 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
December per bushel \$1.24 1/2
March per bushel \$1.32 1/2
May per bushel \$1.35 1/2
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
November 22.15 40.
February 20.05 25.

CAMBRIDGE SHIRE STAKES.
Double Life Wins the Race.

LONDON, Oct. 30.
At Newmarket to-day Cambridge Shire Stakes (over one mile one furlong) resulted as follows:—
Double Life 1
Valout 2
Palais Royal 3
—Reuter.

LAHORE, Oct. 30.
The Punjab University Convocation will be held on the 20th and 21st of December.—Free Press.

WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

Full Pressure During Divali Holidays.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Chairman requested the Municipal Commissioner to supply water during Divali holidays at full pressure.

Before we began to get constant supply in 1926 it was the practice to extend the hours of water supply during these holidays. During the last 3 years there was no necessity of giving special concession of that nature to the public as the supply was constant but as this year pressure of supply is reduced at certain hours of the day I hope the Commissioner will see his way to issue instructions to the Water Department to supply water during all the three days at full pressure.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Commissioner, promised to give effect to the wishes of the Standing Committee and stated that he would economise for the extra supply in the next few days.

KOLHAPUR RACES.
Acceptances For Second Meeting.

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 30.
FIRST RACE STARTS AT 3 P.M.
THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A handicap for Country-Breds.
Polyces 8-8; Swank 8-3; Dawlat 7-8; Dunya 7-4.

THE MARKET PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350 and third Rs. 200. For Arabs. Maidens at the time of starting. W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Allowance. Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4lbs. Malik 9-0; Prince Rose 8-12; October 8-10; Nevermind 8-6; Baby Sen 8-6; Khalil Khan 8-6; Old China 8-6; Star of Arabia 8-6; Raddam 8-6; Isfog 7-10.

THE MAHARAJA CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
A Cup value Rs. 750, presented by His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur, G.C.I.E., and Rs. 3,500 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Sea Love 9-9; Wasp 8-5; Italian Poet 8-2; Shahu Prasad 8-1; Fireaway 7-6; Floral Feat 7-4.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Rs. 2,900, presented by the Western India Turf Club Limited. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Honietta 9-11; Lakshmi 9-4; Indian Imp 9-1; The Rajah 8-3; Helen 8-3; Puppet 7-9; Royal Gem 7-9; Floral Feat 7-9.

THE PADMALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Warwick 9-4; Joyfuss 8-11; Mahshah 8-8; Girgoot 8-8; Robinhood 8-7; Nabih 8-5; Sterling 8-1; Orange Blossom 7-13; Amber 7-9; Alexander 7-7; Never Mind 7-5; Malik 7-3.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Rs. 2,250, of which Rs. 2,100 are presented by the Western India Turf Club Limited. Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350; and third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs in Class II that, as such, have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, since 31st March, 1928, and All Arabs in Class III.

Division II.
Lang (late Bahram) 9-0; Moly King 9-0; Mermurees 8-9; Sipra 8-8; Anahar 8-6; Raham 8-4; Amankhan 8-1; Jala (late Ain Sabab) 7-12; Malik 7-11.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Rs. 2,250, of which Rs. 2,100 are presented by the Western India Turf Club Limited. Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350; and third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs in Class II that, as such, have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, since 31st March, 1928, and All Arabs in Class III.

Division I.
O'Brien 9-0; Birbal 8-11; Toppy Turvy 8-8; Daoud Beg 8-4; Moon Spirk 8-1; Mohan 8-1; Benares 8-1; Sahaab 7-10.

CAMBRIDGE SHIRE STAKES.
Double Life Wins the Race.

LONDON, Oct. 30.
At Newmarket to-day Cambridge Shire Stakes (over one mile one furlong) resulted as follows:—
Double Life 1
Valout 2
Palais Royal 3
—Reuter.

LAHORE, Oct. 30.
The Punjab University Convocation will be held on the 20th and 21st of December.—Free Press.

PEDDER ROAD CRIME.

Evidence Of Mr. Kateli.
CHARGE AGAINST DOMESTIC SERVANT.

Quorobin Marian Menezes, a the witness said, was the day of domestic servant, who is alleged to have murdered Mrs. Sonabai also found an invitation card. Jehangir Kateli in the afternoon of October 11 in her house at Pedder Road was to-day placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, and was charged under Sections 397 and 302 I.P.C.

Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Kateli, the husband of the deceased was the first witness examined. He said that he was a retired merchant and lived in his house at Pedder Road. On October 11 he had two servants, one was the accused and other was a chauffeur. The accused was employed about 5 or 6 days before the murder, as a general servant in the house. Witness left home at 12 noon on the day of murder. The servants lived in the kitchen. He left the house leaving his wife alone in the house. Witness stated that his wife was unwell for some time and was under the treatment of Dr. Dora N. Dastur. When the witness returned home about 7 p.m. he was informed by one Mr. Jehangir Mehta that his wife was murdered. The witness went up and saw the deceased lying on the floor dead in a pool of blood. The witness stated that he had no heart at the time to see if there were particular injuries on her body. The witness found the cupboard and the safe open. Subsequently he found that currency notes to the value of Rs. 2,400 and jewellery missing. After some days the police brought certain jewellery to him which he identified as belonging to him. The currency notes were also recovered. Witness could not say if all the stolen property was recovered or not, because the safe belonged to his wife. Among the property recovered was a rupee bearing a slip of paper on which was marked "13th October 1894" which

the witness said, was the day of his wedding. With this coin was also found an invitation card. The rupee appeared to have been kept by his wife as a memento of the wedding day.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.
Dr. D. N. Dastur in his evidence stated that he was sent for by Mrs. Kateli on the morning of October 11. At about 11 a.m. on that day he saw the accused in the kitchen.

P. A. Khambatta stated that on October 11 at about 12 noon he accompanied Mr. Kateli to his office. Later on Mr. Kateli gave the witness a blank cheque and asked him to give it to his wife. At that time the accused was in the verandah. Mrs. Kateli told witness that the servant was about to leave the service. He left the house after handing over the cheque to the deceased.

Mrs. G. Munchersha Mahanidia, a relative of the deceased, said that she was visiting the deceased off and on. About four or five days before her murder, Mrs. Kateli had lent her a chit to send a servant. The witness sent the accused who was employed by Mrs. Kateli on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem. The accused came to witness and complained to him that he was not getting on well with Mrs. Kateli and wanted to leave her. The accused asked the witness for his pay. She told him that she would write to Mrs. Kateli in the matter.

Ope Rosie Viegas, a friend of the accused, who was next examined said, that when she was brought in a gharry by the police from the Jubilee Building at Tardeo at about 1 a.m. after the outrage, she saw the accused standing at Grant Road, when she pointed out the accused to the police. The accused was then arrested.

RICH BOMBAY MERCHANT RE- NOUNCES AGAKHANI SECT.
Seth Haji Alarkhia R. Sonwalla's Declaration.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.
Seth Haji Alarkhia Rahimtulla Sonwalla, J.P., of Bombay formerly a Shia Imami Ismaili and now a Hanafi Sunni Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, a retired merchant residing at Doongri Street, made a declaration before the Hon. Presidency Magistrate on the 28th instant stating that he was born of parents who were members of the Shia Agakhani Sect and that by an indenture of Trust made in 1926 setting immovable property worth several lakhs of rupees upon certain charitable trusts.

He further stated: "Doubts, however, arose as to whether on account of my having retained for myself a proportion of the income of the Trust property the said deed of Trust was valid and binding as I was an Agakhani. A suit was filed in the High Court and it was decided that the Trust was void."

I have of my own free will and pleasure renounced my allegiance to the Agakhani creed with the object of making a Trust which would be valid and have accepted the religious creed of the Hanafi Sunni Khoja Mahomedan and have got myself enlisted as a member of the Khoja Sunnat Jamat of Bombay in August last.—Free Press.

NASIK EDITOR IN TROUBLE.
Police Search Residence and Press.

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NOTICE.

Friday being Diwali day the office
of the "Bombay Chronicle" will
remain closed. There will, there-
fore, be no issue of the paper on
Saturday.THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1929.

TOWARDS PEACE?

Those accustomed to rely more on Government's favours than on self-help are anxiously awaiting a momentous announcement, big with promise, to be made by the British Government. Some speculate that the announcement will be the political salvation of India, some others think that it will be another empty promise, and others still that there is to be no announcement at all just at present. One relieving feature is that the uncertainty may be cut short in a day or two. The need for a clear unequivocal declaration about British policy in India is urgent in all conscience as much for the sake of Britain as of India. In his letter to the Premier, published yesterday, Mr. M. A. Jinnah truly points out: "India has lost her faith in the word of Great Britain". He, therefore, earnestly urges the Premier to make a declaration that Great Britain is unequivocally pledged to the policy of granting to India full Responsible Government with Dominion Status." Such a declaration, says Mr. Jinnah, "will go a great way in creating a different atmosphere." We doubt, however, if a mere declaration about the goal, even of full Dominion Status will in any way reassure the people. For, how would such a declaration differ from that of 1917 rightly understood?

Let there be no mistake about it. Everything depends upon the present fulfilment of the past pledge, and little or nothing on the re-interpretation of the old pledge. To what extent and by what procedure is the pledge to be fulfilled is the real problem. As regards the procedure, Mr. Jinnah joins several others in suggesting that the British Government should, before formulating their proposals, invite representatives of India to sit in conference with them with a view to reaching a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India. If such an invitation, Mr. Jinnah thinks, comes direct from the Prime Minister on behalf of the British Government, "it will be irresistible." May we add that far more depends upon what the invitation is like than on whence it comes? A Round Table Conference acceptable to India must satisfy two conditions: first, that the Indian representatives will meet the British representatives on terms of equality and, second, that its object will be to devise ways and means of establishing Dominion Status not in a remote, but in the immediate future. However, we shall await the expected Viceroy's announcement before we say more on the subject. We cannot believe the "Daily Telegraph's" story that the announcement is likely to be delayed, but shall not be much surprised if it turns out to be vague, halting and indecisive. We agree, however, that any proposal coming from the British Government and indicating a genuine change of policy deserves to be

carefully examined before a final decision is taken on it.

EXPORT TRADE AND
BANKING FACILITIES.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, speaking at its last quarterly meeting, referred to the policy of encouraging trade not only by banks but also by Government, who took insurance in foreign shipments. It is interesting to go a little more closely into the ways and methods adopted by the British Government of financing their export trade. The export trade of this country is to a large extent concerned with raw materials and is mostly in the hands of non-Indians, due specially to the lack of adequate banking facilities. The same impediment comes in the way of the development of our exports of manufactured goods, mostly textiles, which reacts on our cotton textile industry. The attention of the British Government was drawn to the needs and requirements of the British export trade soon after the war. The war had changed the colours of several countries, on the map and even more than the political colours it had changed the commercial colours, with the result that several markets which Great Britain called her own were lost to her, while where the markets were continued to her their dealings were appreciably reduced.

The first step the British Treasury took in this connection was to apply the Trade Facilities Act, 1921, and give guarantees for the payment of interest on and principal of certain loans proposed to be raised within or without the United Kingdom. The essential condition was that the proceeds of the loans were to be employed in connection with capital undertakings or towards the purchase of articles manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom with a view to promote employment there. Originally a limit of £25 millions was fixed by Government to cover guarantees which they would afford to enable the undertaking of various contracts that otherwise might not be acquired by British industries. This limit was ultimately raised till it reached £75 millions in 1926-27, a considerable portion of which is still outstanding. There were also schemes undertaken by Government to assist in the rehabilitation of export trade through some form of export credit guarantees or insurance. The first scheme was taken up in 1919 and it proposed to make advances to British exporters against goods shipped abroad. The losses under this scheme came to £1,100,000 on advances of only £1,750,000 in two years. There was also another scheme under which for an agreed premium bills drawn by British exporters against shipments overseas were endorsed with the British Government's guarantee for a specified percentage of the face value of the bills. The working of this scheme also ended after five years with a loss of about £31,000. A third scheme was prepared by the Credit Insurance Committee and administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department of the Overseas Trade. It offered facilities in regard to finance or insurance to an extent not exceeding 75 per cent of the amount of credit guaranteed or sometimes even to the full amount of credit granted. It was first proposed to work the scheme for three years and to leave it afterwards to private enterprise, but, owing to the industrial depression and other causes, this period has been extended by two years. Nearly £5 million worth of export business was insured upto 30th September, 1928.

The Indian export trade requires badly some such facilities owing to lack of which our cotton textile industry has already lost or is losing good markets in Mesopotamia, Palestine and East Africa. Even if Government do not come forward themselves with such facilities they can develop banking in such a manner that it can be in a position to offer facilities for export trade even when in Indian hands. The evidence which has been given already before the Bombay Provincial Banking Committee shows how the Shroffs are filling a very important place in the mechanism of internal trade and there is no doubt that they would fill an equally important place in the foreign trade if Government give them the facilities which a truly National Government would afford them.

HUNTING FOR THE
STRONG MAN.

A message from London early on Tuesday stated that Lord Parnell had drafted his policy re-

garding the future development of East Africa. An essential item in the new policy was to be the appointment of a strong Colonial Administrator as High Commissioner for the East African Territories ranking senior to the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. A later message stated that it was authoritatively declared that the Colonial Secretary's researches for formulating a new policy were still incomplete and that the forecasts in the Press were premature. According to the "Manchester Guardian" Lord Passfield's difficulty lies in choosing a High Commissioner who will be strong enough to devise and carry out a new policy. He desires for the new post an administrator who will assist in developing the East African Territories, "while safeguarding the rights of Indians and Natives". If the incumbent of the new post is to assist in the "development" along lines eagerly desired by the White settlers, he cannot be expected to safeguard the rights of Indians and Natives. It should not be difficult for Lord Passfield to select a strong man for the post because Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of Tanganyika, is, we presume not the only Colonial Administrator who has the courage to tell the White settlers that their demands are selfish. The one essential thing is that the man selected for the High Commissionership should be given the fullest assurance by Whitehall that it will support him wholeheartedly in any scheme which deals fairly with all the immigrant communities and secures for the Natives the fullest opportunity for civic and economic development. A Labour Government, we imagine, should have no difficulty in promising such support.

WARNING THEY
MUST HEED.

It will be recalled that Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary in the MacDonald Government, assured the Labour Conference at Brighton that all was well in Palestine and that Mr. MacDonald told American audiences that disorders in that land had now ceased and that the situation was completely under control. But the resolution passed by the All-Arab Conference at Jerusalem on Monday gives the British Government a dire warning which they will neglect to their own peril. This Conference included representatives not only from Palestine but also from Syria and Trans-Jordan, and it demanded the cancellation of the notorious Balfour Declaration and resolved upon a general strike on November 2, the anniversary of the Declaration. It is no use for the British authorities in Palestine or for the MacDonald Government shutting their eyes to the significant fact that discontent has now spread over all the Arab countries of the Middle East.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

It is extremely unfortunate that the negotiations between Mr. Kelkar and the Trustees of the Parvati Temple at Poona for an amicable settlement of the question of the "untouchables" entry into the temple have failed. The Trustees have missed an excellent opportunity of showing that they are willing to march with the times and their stubborn, narrow-minded attitude will only stiffen the spirit of opposition to the deplorable conservatism which Hindu orthodoxy shows in this matter. But in regard to this vital issue have the Government of Bombay no duty of their own? As a civilized Government how can they remain indifferent to the just claims of the reformists? They must immediately declare that the Government grant to the Parvati Temple will be discontinued if the Trustees remain adamant and refuse the right of entry to the untouchables.

INDIA IN LONDON

"THE INDIAN SOCIAL CLUB."

(BY A WELL-WISHER.)

The news of Mr. Shapurjee Saklatwala's threat to smash the camera on the occasion of a dinner to members of the Central Committee co-operating with the Simon Commission, must have been read in this country with feelings of vague animation. It was made clear by the President Dr. R. P. Paranjpye that the guests, who included the members of the Nair Committee, were invited by the Club in their personal capacity as distinguished Indians, and not in the capacity of members of a committee co-operating with the Simon Commission. Mr. Paranjpye's plea gathers especial force when one recalls his own attitude towards the Simon Commission. Although a member of the India Council, Mr. Paranjpye, in obedience to the resolution passed by the National Liberal Federation, studiedly kept himself aloof from all the functions that were held in London in honour of Sir John Simon and his colleagues. In fact, while refusing to give evidence before the Commission, he made his position emphatically clear. He refused to accept the implication that his membership of the India Council would compel him to appear before the Commission in disregard of the behest of his political party. This correct liberal attitude of Dr. Paranjpye did not seem to have influenced Mr. Saklatwala, whose threat to smash the camera carried the day, for the diners dispersed without being 'snapped'. This incident later on led to the enforced resignation of the Secretary of the Club, while Mr. Paranjpye thought it fit to register his protest by voluntarily resigning the presidentship.

CHECKERED CAREER.

The club, ever since its inception, has had a checkered career. It has never been a centripetal force that would bring together an appreciable number of Indians. Since 1924 vigorous efforts are being made to put some life into this institution. The then Secretary—Mr. Malvankar—worked hard for the club and it appeared for a time that a prosperous future was in store. There is of course, nothing to prevent such a future, but things to-day

indicate anything but a smooth working. The need of an institution like the Indian Social Club in London, is too obvious to be stressed. Including students, there should be more than 1,500 Indians in London. The mobile character of the student population does not disturb this average figure. There is, therefore, a wide scope for an Indian social club the enormous utility of which could be easily imagined. The Club, even as it is to-day, has no 'house' of its own. Funds are being collected with a view to purchase a site for housing it. This is precisely the stage when a tolerant and comprehensive outlook is necessary amongst the members. The necessity for such an outlook is more keenly felt particularly in view of the total absence in London of any 'really Indian' institution worth the name. I am not oblivious of the existence of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, which is doing excellent work for our students in London. But the ultimate control of this institution rests in the Indian Y.M.C.A. which exercises it through a committee of local Englishmen, nominated by the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s in India. However good this institution may be, there would always remain a certain distinction between it and a social institution independently conducted by Indians in London. The Indian Social Club should assume the latter form, when based on a proper and sound foundation.

THE OBSTACLES.

The obstacles that impede the club's progress, though peculiar in their nature, are by no means, unsurmountable. For most of them, the club has to thank its own members—particularly the senior members, who for a long time had almost closed the doors of the club for the new-comers. The result was that the executive of the club more or less remained the same in 'personnel' and in 'outlook'. The club dwindled into a coterie of the chosen few. Its very existence was imperceptible. Even men like the late Bhupendranath Basu and N. M. Samartha are not known to have found any

(Continued on page 10.)

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER'S
SPEECH

AN ANALYSIS.

(BY G. S. ABHYANKAR.)

The Maharaja has stated that the internal sovereignty and the independence of the Indian States were essential for the very existence of the States in the future. They were the birth-rights not only of the rulers of the States but also of their subjects. We take the liberty of stating to His Highness that he is entirely mistaken. If he thinks and if he asserts that the internal sovereignty of the Indian Princes is a "sine qua non" for the existence of the Indian States. We emphatically assert that the people of the Indian States do not think that it is their birth-right that they should be ruled by autocrats claiming divine right. The Indian States can exist even without the Indian Princes. They may be combined with British India as various federal units each having a democratic constitution like the Swiss Cantons or the several States of the United States of America.

REASONABLE DEMAND.

People of the Indian States, however, are not so unkind or so uncharitable. They have been continuously maintaining that the ruling family in each State should exist and the ruler should continue on his "gadi" as a constitutional monarch and not as a malevolent or a benevolent despot. They do not want that a despotic ruler should enjoy sovereignty even in internal affairs. They want a strong limitation on his sovereignty and it consists in depriving him of autocratic powers. They further demand that the people should be permitted to exercise the external limitation on sovereignty which is recognised as the birth-right of the people. It is the birth-right of the people to disobey a ruler or to overthrow him whenever his rule becomes tyrannical and unjust. This right is recognised by all constitutional writers. It is the Paramount Power which is coming in the way, which is not doing its duty and which is not allowing the exercise of putting this limitation on the internal sovereignty of a ruler.

PEOPLE'S BIRTH-RIGHT.

The Indian States' people do not

want legal and political sovereignty to be combined in one despot or the autocratic ruler. They want the political sovereignty which vests in the people of every State as their birth-right should be recognised and should be allowed full play. If, therefore, the Maharaja, thinks that it is for the interest of the subjects of the Indian States that the autocratic rulers should possess undisturbed internal sovereignty we make bold to enlighten His Highness that he is totally mistaken. The people of the States do not for a moment desire this unnatural and preposterous state of things. They demand that the Paramount Power should exercise vigilant control in internal administration over the autocratic character of the rulers. They further desire that if the rulers do not like this outside interference they should subject themselves to the control of the people from within. They further hold that any outside interference should cease in every State where responsible government is established as a fact and the ruler is prepared to rule as a constitutional monarch.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

We are surprised to find that the Maharaja bitterly complained about the malicious charges levelled against the Princes who are represented "as attempting to perpetuate autocracy and misrule, to stem the rising tide of nationalism in British India and the increasing power of public opinion in their own States and to secure a blank cheque to oppress their subjects and to squander public money, to work generally against the best interest of their subjects and altogether ignore them." We ask the Maharaja to seriously answer the following questions.

For 75 years the Princes are under the control of the present Government of India. Why are they insisting on agreements with them being specifically concluded when they are to be transferred to a Swaraj Government? Why do they prefer a Viceroy and not a constitutional Governor-General? Why are they enamoured of white and alien bureaucracy and why are they unwilling to be under the control of responsible ministers of

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

In A Fix.

Ministry-making is, indeed, a difficult task in French politics. The mutually hostile groups in the French legislature find it incompatible with their party programmes to adopt a policy of give and take and agree to instal in office a leader who can command the confidence of each one of them. M. Poincare and his lieutenant, M. Briand, had a far better hold over the Extreme Right and the large body of members who belong to the centre, because their joint political ability and 'savoir faire' were able to keep in good humour both these influential groups in the French Chamber. M. Daladier who could depend only upon the Radical Socialists found within a couple of days that the Centre might be willing to show temporary resentment against M. Briand but was definitely unwilling to see a much lesser political light like M. Daladier in office. His interview with the subtle M. Briand who can play upon the emotional chords of the Chamber and turn an opponent out of office easily must have convinced him for him the Premiership was a hopeless achievement.

Nation-building Work.

Presiding over the Srivilliputhur Taluka Conference, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari appealed to the public with the utmost sincerity to give more attention to nation-building work in the now neglected villages. Naturally he stressed the importance of Khaddar the removal of untouchability, the abolition of drink, and communal harmony; for activities on these lines are the crying need of the hour both in cities and in villages. Mr. Rajagopalachari also referred to the talk among some orthodox men in Madras of starting "Satyagraha" against the Sarda Act and exposed the utter futility of the contemplated move, if it is seriously contemplated at all. Those who yet cling to child marriages grievously miscalculate the strength of public opinion against the inhuman custom. They will not be long in discovering that they can no longer resist enlightened public opinion, however much they try to exploit the superstition of the ignorant.

An Unjust Ban.

The "Nava Gujarat" is a popular Nationalist Gujarati weekly of Baroda but seems to have recently incurred the displeasure of the State Government. During the floods of 1927 the paper boldly championed the interests of the poor people and strongly criticised what it considered the slow and inadequate relief given by the Government. The Government then issued a confidential Order directing all its Departments to stop sending advertisements to the paper. This was unfair discrimination, especially because State advertisements should be given to those papers that give widest publicity to them and not to the favoured or subservient few. We now understand that the Government has gone a step further and has instructed the Library Department not to include the paper in the Village Library Budgets. This again, if the facts are as reported, is most unfair, not only to the paper, but all the villagers who directly or indirectly contribute to the expenses of the libraries. It is up to the people of Baroda to stand by the paper which has served them fearlessly and to persuade the Government by all possible means to remove the unjust ban on it.

The Seva Sadan's Appeal.

The Seva Sadan of Bombay, whose noble record of service we have often had the pleasure of commending to the public, has issued an appeal for funds to place its Normal Class on a sound financial basis. This class has during the last twelve years enabled hundreds of poor and helpless women, including a large number of widows, to qualify themselves as teachers and thus honourably serve themselves as well as society. Unfortunately its financial position is precarious but it should not be allowed to continue to be so. The appeal is for a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the interest on which the class can be conducted efficiently without the constant cramping fear of being short of funds. Considering the great utility of the class, the sum asked for is a modest one, and we trust it will be promptly contributed by the generous public of Bombay.

Running Expenses.

What is this item described as "running expenses" asked the accountant, "That," said the book-keeper, "is what the governor asked me to put down when the cashier ran off with a thousand pounds."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION FOR 1928-29.

Reduction In Incidence Of Taxation. HIGH INFANT MORTALITY CONTINUES.

Working Shows A Deficit Of Over Rs. 12 Lakhs.

A deficit of Rs. 12,16,896 as against a surplus of Rs. 2,62,413 in the preceding year is disclosed in the administrative report of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1928-29 which has been just issued. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,15,33,383 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,74,905 which however is not due to any permanent fall in the revenue but to the non-payment of taxes by the C. I. P. Railway. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,27,50,278 showing an increase of Rs. 13,04,403 out of Rs. 7,00,000 is on account of contribution to Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital. One of the notable features of the year under review is that no loan was taken either from the Government or the public. The reduction of debt during the year amounted to Rs. 26,13,070 while the loan liabilities of the Corporation stood at the close of the year at Rs. 16,48,59,325. The incidence of taxation per head shows a slight decrease viz., from Rs. 21-7-5 to Rs. 20-13-4. The expenditure on Capital Works during the year amounted to Rs. 59,21,994 out of which Rs. 30,33,291 were required for the Tansa Completion works while Rs. 23,61,402 were spent on Development Schemes. During the year under review important building construction work had to be undertaken. Additional quarters for housing the Municipal employees like Nurses, Fire Brigade askars and Mangers

being the chief ones. Eight works in connection with storm water drains, sewers were carried out by contracts at a cost of Rs. 1,46,850 in addition to nine petty works amounting in all to Rs. 22,630.

The Mahim Development Scheme was pushed through with vigour during the year under review. The carriage way right upto Bandra Causeway has been asphalted while the Mahim Park has been cleared up and plots for recreation purposes like Cricket, Tennis, Badminton have been laid out and let to various clubs.

Coming to the question of Public Health the report states that the total population of the City in the middle of the year was 1,298,708 and that the death-rate per 1,000 was 21.0 which is lower than any figure recorded since 1872. The birth-rate also shows a slight increase, viz., 18.5 per 1,000 as against 16.7 in the preceding year. In spite of the increase in the mortality of infants by 611 the rate of infant mortality per 1,000 has been reduced from 316 to 311. Credit is also paid to the authorities of the Municipal Hospital—K. E. M. which worked with 334 beds during the year.

The municipal schools in the year under review were reduced from 344 to 341. The number of pupils also show a decrease, viz., 49,659 against 50,249 in the previous year. But the total expenditure is increased from Rs. 29,50,599 to Rs. 30,12,213.

ONLY A FLEET STREET STUNT.

(Continued from page 1.)
ence of official life in India, has made it clear that the course proposed by Mr. Benn will lead to nothing but confusion and embarrassment.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IN MAY NEXT?

MOTILALI AND SIR T. B. SAPRU LEAVE FOR DELHI.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30. The "Leader" understands on reliable authority that an announcement calling for a Round Table Conference in London probably in May next will be made simultaneously in England and India on November first. His Majesty's Government will definitely repudiate Sir Malcolm Hailey's interpretation of the Declaration of 20th August 1917, and recognise India's right to Dominion Status.

Nationalist leaders are meeting in Delhi on November 1st, to consider the new situation and issue a considered statement. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are leaving for Delhi.—A.P.

"Folly" Of Issuing Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Mr. J. A. Spender who claims to speak with authority on Indian questions contributes to the columns of the "Daily News" with reference to the reports that are current regarding the forthcoming announcement. Mr. Spender says: "Despite Lord Birkenhead's outburst, it is incredible that Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin are going to issue a statement. If it is going to be made, it will come into conflict with or over-ride the Simon Commission thereby creating an uproar both in India and England. Mr. Spender says 'I hope that somewhere between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy's Council there is some modicum of commonsense which will save them from the folly. I recognise that there is need to appease the Moderates, but I am afraid that any attempt to appease the extremists will be attempting a task which is beyond all hope.'—Free Press.

"Daily News" Bemoans Shadow Of Change In Indian Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

It appears that no statement on India is to issue from the Commons or outside to-day. On the contrary, confirmation is available of the statement of the "Sunday Times" that the announcement will be made about the middle of this week and Thursday the 31st October is specifically mentioned in this connection.

Meanwhile, the "Daily News" the chief liberal organ devotes considerable space to-day to India. It publishes with prominent display the recommendations of the Central Committee the main features of which have already been included in Free Press Service.

THE SHADOW OF CHANGE.
Commenting on the recommendations of the Central Committee composed of Indian public men of

all classes of people who cooperated with the Simon Commission notwithstanding a nationalist boycott can be taken as representing what the Moderates in India want. Many of the prominent proposals of the Central Committee are calculated to give rise to sharp controversies. Yet, undoubtedly, these proposals represent the shadow of change which is coming in one form or other. The door which is open to Englishmen in India is certainly, if slowly, closing at a time when other doors open to Englishmen in Egypt and Iraq are also closing and while thus avenues open to British boys are decreasing abroad, further avenues are closing nearer home. One result of the disarmament is the closing of the fighting forces to our boys and Law, Medicine, Church and other callings are too over-crowded.—Free Press.

READING'S AND LL. G'S MISGIVINGS.

Warn Lord Irwin Against Announcement Before Simon Report.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A correspondent writing in the "Manchester Guardian" says the statement on India as originally proposed would have taken the form of a reaffirmation of the announcement of August 1917 with an addition of a definitive clause to the effect that the self-governing India therein mentioned must be assumed to fall within the scope of what is comprised within the principle of Dominion Status.

Lord Irwin would have further indicated the purpose of Government to consult Indian leaders in order that after the publication of the Simon Report the way might be open for a Round Table Conference.

The "Guardian's" London Correspondent affirms that Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading saw Lord Irwin before his departure and expressed strong misgivings on the wisdom of any pronouncement before the issue of the Simon Commission Report.—Reuter.

FERGUSON COLLEGE SURPRISE.

Principal Kanitkar Tenders Resignation.

POONA, Oct. 30.

Principal Kanitkar of the Ferguson College before leaving for Delhi tendered the resignation of his office as Principal of the College. The reasons for this dramatic step have not been revealed. The letter of resignation will be placed before the Governing Board of the Deccan Education Society, which meets to-day.

CAREFUL PERUSAL OF THE FOLLOWING WILL SHOW YOU THAT IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO

BE A SUBSCRIBER AND BE ONE IMMEDIATELY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS UNIQUE OFFER

THE VARIOUS COMPENSATIONS AND HOW TO BE ENTITLED TO THEM.

READERS of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" are divided into two groups, namely, Casual Purchasers and Registered Subscribers. By Casual Purchasers we mean those who purchase a copy, every day or occasionally, on the streets, from bookstalls or News Agents. Registered Subscribers are those who have paid their subscriptions in advance for a definite period not shorter than one Calendar month.

CASUAL PURCHASERS ARE ENTITLED ONLY TO RAILWAY ACCIDENT BENEFITS. REGISTERED SUBSCRIBERS ARE OFFERED COMPENSATION FOR ALL ACCIDENTS. IT IS THEREFORE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO BE A REGISTERED SUBSCRIBER.

FOR CASUAL PURCHASERS EVERY copy of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" will contain, on and after the first of November 1929, a Coupon showing the different benefits for Railway Accidents and the conditions governing them. It will be dated and will show the period of time, not exceeding twenty-four hours, during which it holds good. All you have to do is to attach your usual signature in ink or pencil (space for signature is provided) detach the Coupon and carry it on your person. If any railway train on which you are travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger meets with an accident during the period of time for which the Coupon is available and you, with the Coupon on your person, are killed or injured certain compensation will be due governed, as mentioned before, by definite conditions.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Compensations and Conditions.

The compensations for Railway Accidents and the conditions are as follows:—

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

GENERAL ACCIDENTS INSURANCE (FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.)

If you are a registered subscriber for the period of one month, three months, six months or one year there will be no necessity whatsoever for you to sign a Coupon or carry it on your person. With a receipt for the subscription paid, a certificate will be issued to you. This certificate will entitle you to Railway Accident Compensation during the period for which your subscription has been received. Further, by being a registered subscriber you will also be entitled to compensation for all other accidents. The following are the other compensations offered, and the conditions governing them.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by an accident to any power driven public conveyance in which the subscriber is being conveyed as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by any accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by any accident, not otherwise compensated, causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

- Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
- Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
- Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
- Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
- This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
- This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
- Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially injured by any accident, not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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- This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
- This insurance does not cover death or disablement or injury caused by or traceable to suicide, self-injury, intoxication, provoked assault on the person, insanity, war, riots, civil disturbances and strikes.

IS AIR SERVICE AN ADVENTURE?

Mr. Kabali's Emphatic Denial.

"AERIAL MISHAPS ARE FEWER THAN ON LAND OR SEA."

Mr. P. M. Kabali interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" regarding the disaster to the Indian Air Mail said:—

"I am surprised to read the opinion expressed by a leading Calcutta merchant on the recent accident to the Indian Air Mail liner in the Gulf of Genoa that the second disaster is a sign that we must regard the Air Service still as an adventure rather than a reliable commercial proposition." Of course this accident as well as the previous one is nothing but a misfortune; and it is no use expressing any opinion on the Air Service without knowing the details. But this much I want to assure the public that Aviation is no longer an adventure but it is a practical and a reliable commercial proposition. Accidents are bound to happen at times for several reasons as they happen with railways, steamers and motor cars; but these accidents other than the Air are not given much importance or are allowed to pass unnoticed, while every single accident of Air draws the attention of the public only because it is a new line. If we examine the statistics figures about the accidents I am sure the accidents by the Air are much less than

other means of commercial transportation.

MAKE AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

One thing is necessary that the Imperial Airways Ltd. must immediately make an official statement explaining in detail the cause of this accident as well as the previous one in their own interest to create confidence amongst the public. Our country is nervous to a certain extent, and if a satisfactory explanation is not given to them I am sure they will very soon lose the confidence of Aerial transport in all its aspects. The weather in England and other places is at times so bad that in spite of the best machines and a competent pilot, such accidents do happen and for which none should be blamed.

One more surprising thing about this accident is this: Mr. Kabali added, why did the machine at all start when there was a gale at 70 miles an hour, or the weather report not given to the pilot in time? Such accidents would be very rare in India because of good weather, excellent visibility, absence of fog and storm all round the year, in most parts. Hence travelling by air would be quite safe as on land and sea.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—J. M. Cooper in your issue of Monday speaks of some six lakhs of rupees being turned into smoke every year by the Parsis and believes this figure has undervalued me! No, Sir, I am not at all moved by this figure. I have already hinted that the figure is exaggerated and I have challenged the writer to quote his authority. But this can be admitted at once that a misplaced sentiment is responsible for some waste.

The laity—not the Avesta or the much maligned priests—are responsible for the waste. The laity on certain occasions bring loads of sandalwood and in spite of the persuasion of the priests, ask them to have the whole of it burnt in their presence and the poor laity-ridden priests have to carry out their behests at great risk to themselves. Pieces of burning sandalwood often throw themselves out from the overburdened Afringans and the officiating priests very often undergo the risk of being scalded. The misplaced zeal of the laity results in some of the smaller fire-temple not being well attended to because most of the sandalwood is lavished and wasted on a few large fire-temple only. People of lesser means are not obliged to bring in costly sandalwood only. They can suit their means bring in ordinary firewood which they use in their hearth. To keep the fire all day mostly ordinary big pieces of firewood are very largely required for use, and if people or lesser means combine and supply at their joint expense such firewood, there would not be the lesser merit. Again I repeat—if there is great waste it is not the fault of the poor priests, but misplaced zeal and sentiment of the laity play the largest part in it. I stated over and over again that the Avesta is strictly against incurring debts and against pure waste. But having said so much I again ask these pharisees to state what amount is wasted on smoking and wines and bridge-playing, etc. Sandalwood or firewood burning in the fire-temple is necessary for the good of the congregation but what benefit does the waste on cigars and cigarettes confer on the smokers? Suppose for arguments sake we grant that the figure quoted by these Pharisees to be correct, what does it amount to per head per day? Out of the one lakh of the community fifty thousand are adults, which means they spend per head per year Rs. 12 i.e. Re. 1 per month i.e. about half an anna per day. Is this extravagant? Is it not a fact that these Pharisees smoke away on an average at least a rupee a day? They are a nuisance to those before whom they smoke. Pharisees heal yourselves!

J. M. Cooper asks me to satisfy him "if these mookta ceremonies are necessary and what good comes out of them?" He puts me this question because according to him at least Rs. 229,000 are expended in Bombay city alone. In reply I say Mookta ceremonies are necessary but the cost should not exceed four figures if the laity did their duty and did not entrust everything to the priests. They must remember that the priests' duty should be confined to prayers and sermons only; but instead they are made to manage bazar purchases or

fruits and other food and arrange for their cooking and for some kinds of vessels and furniture like tables, chairs, etc. They are directed to purchase the best kinds of and ample fruits and flowers. I will ask these Pharisees to calculate what the cost of these purchases and cooking is, and separate it from the actual payment that is made to the priests for prayer.

What is the meaning of these Mookta ceremonies? It is a seasonal festival of the last ten days of the Zoroastrian year which all Zoroastrians are expected to spend in prayers and meditation: to take account of their past to remember the history of their family and of the community generally from the beginning, and chalk out their future course from lessons learnt thereby. In order to facilitate meditation you are asked to decorate your room with bowers and perfumed fumes and have good sermons. That is all you are required to do. You are also asked to give in charity, as much as your means permit, to the pious and the deserving needy in the shape of food and clothing. All these things can be done by yourselves and it will give more pleasure and satisfaction if you do these things personally. These things are to be done at your home. But people consider themselves so great and so busy that what should be done personally they entrust to others and this necessarily costs more and heavily. They do not want to diminish smoking, they do not want to have less costly dresses and wines and pleasure parties; they practically spend on their bodily comforts more than they can afford, but they grudge spending on spiritual comforts. I repeat. Pharisees heal yourselves!—Yours, etc.

M. P. MADAN.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' PARTY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—Mrs. Mirajkar, who had recently gone to Meerut to see her husband who is one of the accused in the "Conspiracy" case, has authorised me to send the following to the press for publication. I hope you will insert it in your paper and oblige:—

"In an interview with Mrs. Mirajkar, their attention having been drawn to the statements made in a new paper called 'Navi-Kranti' Messrs. Bradley, Mirajkar and Ghate stated: 'We must emphatically state that we do not support the disruptionist policy launched by the 'Navi-Kranti.' We reiterate our support to the Party policy and the Party's official organ, the 'Krant.' By such disruptive propaganda those responsible are only doing what the enemies of the working class—the smashing of the Ginni Kamgar Union (Red Flag Union). We again reiterate our confidence in the Union's decisions and its ability to fight all disruptionists.'"

I have also to state on behalf of the Workers and Peasants Party that Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Dange have never had any connection whatsoever with this Party at any time.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. DESHPANDE.

Megh Bhuvan.
Parsi Colony,
Dadar.

GRIEVANCES OF COTTON-GROWERS OF KUMPTA AND UPLAND.

East India Cotton Association Fails To Redress Grievances.

A PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY AND JUSTICE.

We publish below the correspondence that passed between the Secretary of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and the Managing Director, Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Ltd., Hubli, in connection with the grievances of cotton-growers of Kumta and Upland cottons as well as of traders in Dharwar District who suffer great loss on account of these cottons not being tenderable against Broach Hedge Contract and the existing rules of the E. I. C. Association Ltd. It is high time that those interested in the welfare of the cotton trade, took active interest in this question to put a stop to the autocratic part played by the E. I. C. A. Various attempts have been made in the past to make due improvements in the present trading system but with no result. On account of the defective methods of trading, Indian Cotton-growers suffered a loss of about Rs. 80,00,000 last season, owing to undue low prices of Indian cotton. This shows that the East India Cotton Association has narrowed trading to such an extent that the very aim or hedging cotton by sales of forward contracts is not effective. Several times prices of spot and forward cottons move in different directions which goes to prove that there is more speculation and less genuine cotton business. The grievances of cotton-growers of Kumta and Upland are real, calling for urgent action. It is a well-known fact that the provision of hedging of these styles of cotton is provided in the Southern Hedge contract; but little or no forward business is done under the above contract; and cotton growers are left to the mercy of buyers. These cottons are far superior in quality, staple and test to most of the cottons now included under Broach Hedge contract. The Hubli and Gadag Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies, with the help of the Agricultural Department, are sparing no pains of the last 12 years to improve the cotton of this district, and have been able to cover more than 2 lacs of acres under these two varieties of Kumta and Upland. There is no reason why these cottons should not be made tenderable against Broach Hedge Contract. In the absence of freer trading in the Southern contract, it becomes the duty of the E. I. C. A. to make good provision for hedging this cotton. If the E. I. C. A. fails to meet with the requirements of cotton growers, attempts must be made to move the Bombay Government to redress the grievance. The Directors of the E. I. C. Association claim to look after the interest of growers of cotton in all cotton-growing districts. Why then should they ignore the well-being of these districts?

WANTED JUSTICE.

In the name of justice, fair play and equality, the East India Cotton Association must grant these facilities of Hedging to all, and not show partiality or undue favour to some districts.

The following is the copy of the letter No. 1027/H/-409 dated 9th October 1929 from the Secretary, East India Cotton Association, Bombay to the Managing Director, Co-op. Cotton Sale Society, Hubli.

"With reference to your letters

Nos. 542 and 543 addressed to the President and Vice-President of my Association respectively, the former bearing no date and the latter bearing the date 24th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the said letters and their accompanying note were considered carefully by my Board at their last meeting. You suggest that, that Southern Contract is not freely traded in on the Bombay market, the Board should agree to include Kumta and Upland in the Broach Contract which is being freely traded in on the Bombay market. The Board feel that if alterations were made in the Broach Hedge Contract on this ground they would have to include Bijapur, Bagalkot, Western and the other varieties of cotton tenderable at present under the Southern Contract. Obviously you do not recommend this yourself, and the Board feel that the remedy of your grievance cannot be the inclusion of Kumta and Upland in the Broach Contract, but freer trading in the Southern Contract a subject in which my Board would be willing to assist you in any manner that you suggest. For the reason mentioned above, the Board regret they cannot comply with your request in spite of their earnest desire to assist the growers of cotton in your district. You will realise that the Directors of my Association have to look after the interest of growers of cotton in all the cotton growing districts of India and it will not be right for them to take action in the interest of growers of cotton in a particular area to the detriment of similar parties in other areas."

Copy of the letter No. 586 dated the 21st October 1929 forwarded to the Secretary, East India Cotton Association, Bombay, in reply to his letter No. 1027/H/409 of 9th October 1929, by the Managing Director, Co-op. Cotton Sale Society, Ltd., Hubli:

"I am in due receipt of your letter No. 1027/H/409 dated 9th instant in which you have communicated to me that my letters Nos. 542 & 543 dated 24th ultimo addressed to the President and the Vice-President of your Association respectively were considered carefully by your Board at their last meeting. I don't object in the least to the inclusion of the cottons of the Southern Contract in the Broach Contract. The Dholera description is already included in the Broach Hedge Contract; similarly Kumta, Upland, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Western may be included in the same. And the Southern contract may be entirely done away with. The Directors of your Association have been looking after the interest of the growers of cotton in all the cotton growing districts to which they are in duty bound. It does not appeal to me why they should not look after the interest of the cotton of my district in the same manner. It is beyond my comprehension to see eye to eye with your Association when you say that the inclusion of cotton of my district would be detrimental to the interest of those whose cotton is already included in the Broach Hedge Contract. This is quite a puzzle to me and I shall be highly obliged if your explanation in detail would go some way towards satisfying me."

RAW COTTON SITUATION

REASONABLE LEVEL OF PRICES.

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL AND CO.'S VIEWS.

Bombay, Oct. 30. Yesterday's markets saw new low levels for the season, but the present decline has been brought about by influences outside the cotton market namely the debate which has been taking place in the New York Stock Exchange. This collapse had to come sooner or later as speculation has been carried on in that market for a long time in a most frantic manner and most shares had been pushed much above intrinsic values. This entailed the use of huge sums of money which would have been better employed in general business channels. It is to be hoped that the present crash will bring the orgy of share speculation to an end. When this happens, attention must veer to commodity markets and we are of opinion that the cotton market will not then be so neglected as it has been for some considerable time. Prices are on a reasonable level which must encourage a large consumption and the specu-

lators will soon realise that should prices go any lower immediately there will be talk of reduced acreage next year. As the supply this season does not hold out any hope of an increase in carry-over, such above intention or suggestion would cause an advance. The Ginners' Report, published last Friday giving the total number of bales ginned to 17th October as 9,099,000 indicated that the last Government Crop estimate was probably approximately correct.

Yesterday evening we had a cable from Garisde informing us that he estimated the World's consumption of American cotton during the month of September at 1,222,000 bales against 1,174,000 bales during September last year. Over the week local hedge contracts have declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per candy, the weakest contract being December-January Coomra. Exporters' commitments for this style of cotton are extremely light and as the cotton will soon be

moving freely, heavy hedge sales are anticipated. Bengals had previously been depressed and are now so cheap that they are not likely to go much lower. Broach being for a late delivery will continue to receive support, especially, as this cotton is now quoted at a cheap parity as compared with Americans.

Export demand has again been moderate, but as actual arrivals have been small another reduction in the Bombay stock should be recorded this week-end.

We take this opportunity of wishing all our Hindu friends a

Happy and Prosperous New Year.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 29. Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—
 Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. 20-10-0
 London Tin Syndicate Ord. 2-1-3
 Nundydroog Co. Ord. 0-16-9
 Associated Electrical Industries Ord. 1-12-9
 Attock Oil 2-13-12
 Associated Portland cement 1-7-0
 Underground Electrical Railways 1-2-3
 Electric Supply Corp. 2-12-9
 0-15-6
 Sula Viscosa 1-2-0
 Beira Railways 0-18-3
 Calico Printers 2-3-9
 Marconi International Marine 4-12-6
 Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corp. 2-8-3
 James Finlay Ord. 3-14-4
 General Electric Ord. 0-6-0
 London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves 0-6-0
 West Rand Consolidated Mines 1-9-9
 International Rys. of C. America Ord. 0-7-6
 Malayalam Plantation 4-1-3
 British Burmah Petroleum Soudan Plantations Syndicate 4-3-9
 Margarine (N.V.) Unile 0-9-6
 Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0-10-0
 African Asbestos Trust 1-10-8
 Market quiet and unsettled.
 Stock of rubber in London 48,819
 Increase on week 1,108

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
 Bombay, Oct. 29.

Prices per ton:—
 China Clay, best quality Rs. 80; China Clay, bazar quality Rs. 70.
 Prices per Cwt.:—
 Farina, supra (Dutch) Rs. 10; Epsom Salt Rs. 5-12-0; Sagor Flour, 1st quality Rs. 9-4-0; Sagor Flower, market quality Rs. 8-14-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India brand Rs. 11-15-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Indiana brand Rs. 12-7-0; Dextrine (Potato) white Rs. 14-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 5; Australian Mutton Tallow, white Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro (German), small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-14-0; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 7-14-0; Sodium Sulphide (German), small packing Rs. 8-14-0; Sodium Sulphide (German) large packing Rs. 7-14-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-2-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Broyn Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 39-8-0; Litharge Flake (French) small packing Rs. 30-4-0.
 Prices per lb.:—
 Hydro Sulphide B.A. S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-3; Formula-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Oct. 30. North-east monsoon has established itself in south Bay of Bengal and widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen in south of the Peninsula. A few thunder-showers are also reported from Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch; Madras four; Pamban and Negapatam one and a half each; Mysore and Cuddah three-quarters each; Trivandrum, Bangalore, Nellore and Palamcottah half each; and Cuddalore, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Kodakanal quarter each.

Forecast:—Widespread rain is likely to continue in south of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy rain is likely in south-east Madras during the next thirty-six hours.
 Earthquake report:—Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity at their origin about one thousand and four hundred miles away were recorded by the Bombay seismographs at eleven hours twenty-eight minutes on Tuesday, October 29 and zero-hour thirteen minutes on Wednesday October 30.—A. P.

D. L. BOARD PRESENTS ADDRESS.

Amendment Of B. P. Education Act Urged.

BELGAUM, Oct. 29. Replying to the address presented by the District Local Board, His Excellency said that the question of improving the finances of District Local Boards had been examined more than once, and a mere diversion of revenues which would otherwise have found their way to the provincial funds was no solution of that difficult question, since it would necessarily mean a corresponding reduction in their grants-in-aid, after discussing some of the problems which faced the Board, and the views of the Government on them, His Excellency referred to the proposed Belgaum-Saundatti-Hubli railway line. He said that he was pleased to be able to tell them that the anticipated return from the line was favourable. The Railway Board had been addressed with a view to obtaining their sanction for the early construction of the line.

AMENDMENT OF B. P. EDUCATION ACT.

Alluding to the Board's request for the early amendment of the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923, His Excellency remarked that it was a subject to which he and the Education Minister were giving close and constant attention. His Excellency's Government was aware that in some respects the existing Act stood in need of amendment. He hoped that the report of the Harog Committee would assist them a great deal. His Excellency was sure that in studying the many difficult and intricate problems involved his Government would have the willing co-operation of the local Boards which were so much interested in the matter.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS.

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Sykes, visited to-day the Vaccine Institute, St. Paul's High School, and the Civil Hospital. Lady Sykes visited the Child Welfare Centre and the Convent Orphanage. His Excellency granted interviews to several leading citizens, visited the Central Jail and inspected the Belgaum Boy Scouts. He was also present at the Maratha Light Infantry parade ground on the occasion of the Sherkat Day sports when Lady Sykes distributed prizes.

In honour of His Excellency and Lady Sykes, there was a big dinner at night at the Commissioner's residence. This was followed by an investiture ceremony.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7). called financial character, should receive full attention.

"Is it more important that there should be a few hundred people employed by issuing houses in London, or that some of the hundreds of thousands of workers to-day walking the streets, idle, searching for employment, should be placed into productive industry, to increase the national wealth?"

Is it more important, under existing conditions, that London should remain the bill market of the world (and, as I have already pointed out, there is no reason why London should not remain so, apart from the repeated increases of the Bank rate), and that industry and science should be discouraged and depressed, or that industry and science should be encouraged and made prosperous?

The situation is too serious to brook further delay. The country should know the reasons for the adoption of a policy which does not affect a few individuals or any particular industry, but every purchaser and consumer in the country.

The whole life of the community depends upon a proper solution to this question. All this mystery business clothed in financial phrases must be abandoned. Such changes of financial policy are a direct, if not one of the most direct, causes of industrial depression.

What is the good of representatives of industry and the Trade Union Congress sitting down, together to endeavour to find avenues towards industrial co-operation if the whole of several years' efforts can be thwarted by some group of men meeting together, taking a decision, and not informing those most affected of the reasons or grounds where they took it?

"The world has revolted against secret diplomacy—why not against secret causes for raising the Bank rate? The inquiry must be held."

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UNEMPLOYED—BY ORDER OF THE BANK

Banking Policy And Industry.

The recent increase in the Bank rate to 6-1/2 per cent., with all its detrimental effects upon British industry, and the consequent increase in unemployment, brings once again into prominence the necessity of an immediate inquiry into the whole fiscal structure of this country, writes Lord Melchett in the "Sunday Express".

Such an inquiry has often been asked for, and never with more force than in the two reports already issued by the Melchett-Turner Conference. The very first resolution published by the conference dealt with the gold reserve and its relations with industry. It urged—"that under the special conditions in which the gold standard operates at the present time" it was not "practicable or desirable that the credit policy of this country should be determined more or less automatically by gold movements as in pre-war days."

It further urged, in accordance with the Genoa Conference of 1922, that there should be—"international co-operation in economising the use of gold, regulating its distribution, and preventing undue fluctuations in its value in terms of wealth."

The conference therefore came to the conclusion that it was "essential to hold a full inquiry into the best form of credit policy for this country before decisive steps are taken by the Government."

That report was brought to the notice of the Government in April, 1928. In the second report, published by the conference on March 12, 1929, it was stated: "It is felt that the currency and banking policy pursued by the Treasury and the Bank of England ought in future to be framed in such a way that the special interests of industry are safeguarded and furthered. How this may best be done, with due regard for other interests and for financial and administrative soundness, can only be determined after a full inquiry."

FREE GOLD-EXPORT.

The opinion was therefore reiterated that such an inquiry, "to be participated in by representatives of industry, competent to speak for employer and worker, as well as by representatives of the banks and financial houses, should be undertaken by the Government as soon as possible."

When Mr. Winston Churchill, in 1925, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, advised by his experts, announced the return of Great Britain to a free gold export market, as the records, including Harbord, show, I questioned very seriously the advisability of such a step at that time. I pointed out with such force as I could command the very serious consequences which might follow. At that time the gold bulls were entirely optimistic and considered

that Great Britain was strong enough once more to enable the world to draw on her gold reserve without let or hindrance. What followed? Naturally the inevitable.

In particular, in the coal industry, it was made impossible to retain our export markets. The Government sought to postpone the evil day of industrial disputes by granting a coal subsidy. This was withdrawn, but it had not achieved its purpose. The disastrous and prolonged coal dispute of 1926 was the consequence.

"The whole of the subsequent depression of British industry cannot be attributed to that dispute, but it can be attributed largely to the same cause as had provoked it."

CONFUSION OF THOUGHT.

There is a continual confusion of thought as to the function of gold used as a currency standard, that is to say, in relation to the notes issued, and gold used as a medium of settlement of international exchange. It is the latter which is involved in the question of gold exports.

The limitation of the amount of gold which is allowed to be exported does not, by itself, affect the question of gold reserve in relation to currency. Such action, of course, may affect detrimentally the position of that currency in the international money market.

The importance of keeping a relatively low rate for interest in one's own country, in relation to the value of currency exchange, is one which has always been the subject of considerable difference of view. On the whole, the bankers' point of view has prevailed. This has been in favour of a high exchange for the sovereign rather than of cheap money for industry.

The whole problem has been affected by the vague phrase that it is necessary to keep London the financial centre of the world. This phrase sounds extremely important, but practically it is very difficult to define. In any case, none of the supporters of the present policy have ventured to explain what it means.

This lack of explanation is a phenomenon naturally associated with the Bank of England. They use stock phrases and follow an obsolete policy. When asked for an explanation, for the definition of their phrases or the basis of their policy, they proudly decline to inform the persons most affected.

"Surely it is time that those who direct the credit and currency policy of this country should take the public into their confidence, and not merely those of a so-

they and the meanings of the phrases they employ."

What is meant by the phrase "the financial centre"? If it applies to bill broking, undoubtedly the fact of a free gold export market may be of assistance in dealing with international bills. But nobody has yet demonstrated whether it is really more important or valuable to the country that Great Britain should have a large bill and discount market in London at the expense of depressed industries and large unemployment, or whether financial policy should not be made more rational and more in tune with the industrial requirements of the nation.

Why! Even the question whether the bill and discount market in London would suffer seriously if the policy of free gold export had not been freely adopted, has always seemed to be more than doubtful. In fact, I do not believe that the relative value of so-called finance to the development of industry and commerce has ever had that scientific analysis and consideration which it undoubtedly deserves, and for which the Melchett-Turner Conference has more than once pressed.

OBsolete MACHINERY.

There is, further, the problem of a world shortage of gold in relation to the volume of trade carried on to-day. This is a subject to which Professor Cassel and others have been directing attention for a number of years now.

"It seems to be an extraordinary bankruptcy of the human intelligence that the trade and development of the world, with the employment of its increasing population should be indefinitely checked and depressed, simply because we cannot devise machinery to deal with it with greater elasticity, and that it should be based merely on the volume of production of an otherwise useless yellow metal."

Modern development requires capital expenditure of such magnitude—modern trade requires finance on such a scale—that the machinery and methods which were quite suitable to former generations have become now quite obsolete.

The recent increase in the Bank rate must inevitably interfere with the whole basis of the unemployment policy of the present Government. That policy would appear to be based upon the necessity of cheap credit for industrial development and loans at a low rate of interest for constructional work.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would therefore be performing another great service to the country if he would immediately institute the inquiry which has been asked for, on which representatives of industry and labour should take part and be members, so that all considerations, and not merely those of a so-

(Continued in column 4.)



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The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth underneath.

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless. Something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massages into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

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DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 6.)
the future when they are sure to be elected from their own country men? In spite of the fact that nearly twelve years have elapsed since responsible government was declared as an ideal of the British Indian Administration, not a single Prince, not even this ex-Chancellor of the Chamber, has been influenced to accept this ideal for his own State.

AN EYE-WASH.
The Princes passed a pious resolution to have a fixed civil list. This was merely an eye-wash. But not one of them is willing to offer his budget for independent audit or for free public criticism or has shown his willingness to suffer any punishment for misusing public funds beyond those fixed for the privy purse. The Indian Princes never took their people into confidence when they proposed the Butler Committee. They did not suggest any representation to the people on this Committee in their own proposals. They opposed the admission of the people's representatives to the sittings of this Committee. They never expressed their disapprobation against the treatment given to the representatives of the people by the Committee. In the most sonorous speech which the Maharaja of Bikaner delivered expounding seven new principles of government, he altogether ignored the elementary rights of the people, such as the liberty of the press, speech and meeting, growth of representative institutions, popular control over State finance and the responsibility of the Executive to the people. Even now the Maharaja of Bikaner is not prepared to concede some of these rights to his own people. Not a single newspaper worth the name is published under the regime of His Highness in the Bikaner State. The scheme prepared for the Princes by Sir Leslie Scott ignored the very existence of the States' people. When the Nehru Committee recognised the Indian States' people as political entities the Maharaja of Bikaner petulantly criticised the British Indian leaders. His Highness egregiously asked "Why is there this sudden development of an excessive affection and sympathy on the part of some amongst British Indian democracy for their brethren of the Indian States and why have they been suddenly taken under the protecting wing of the British Indian proletariat and patting on the back?" We further put it to His Highness if he would insist on the representation of the people of the Indian States along with the rulers at the Round Table Conference which is to be held in England? Would His Highness at least make this suggestion to the Viceroy for whom he entertains such high esteem? Does not the term Indian States include the people of the Indian States along with the ruler?

I was amused to read in a Bombay daily which has a sort of corner for all Indian autocrats the description of this speech as a speech from the throne and as being a combination of the speeches of the leader of the opposition and the prime minister under a Parliamentary system. No doubt the speech was delivered by the Maharaja from his throne. But where was the Prime Minister chosen by the people and of the people and where was the leader of the Opposition of the people?

(Concluded.)

INDIA AND LONDON

(Continued from page 6.)
place on the club's executive! The club continued to lie in this stagnant and decaying position till about 1925 when attempts were made by the new Secretary Mr. Malvankar, to popularise the institution amongst the large number of London Indians who not unnaturally, were thoroughly indifferent—if not positively antagonistic—towards it. A number of new members including Indian students were admitted. The functions of the club for the last three or four years have attracted a very large number of Indians and certainly some of the last "Diwali" banquets brought about the largest gathering of Indians ever seen in British Isles. The finances of the club—needless to say, improved very considerably. **DISPLEASURE OF THE ELDERIES.**
In view of the enlarged membership of the club, the prospect of a change in the executive committee was quite evident, at the annual general meeting held at the end of last year. This precipitated the resignation of a couple of senior members who were not quite happy about the ensuing elections. Sir Munckjee Bhawangree—the "doyen" of Indians in London—who was elected President successively for about a decade—sawed his connection from the club. His new executive, however, appreciating Sir Munckjee's varied and valuable services, elected him "Honorary Life President" of the club, while Dr. R. P. Faranjiye was elected president for the ensuing year, on the proposal of Mr. Saklatwala himself. Mr. K. P. Mehta, manager of the Tatas in London was elected treasurer. These posts could not have been better filled.

Later on, the passing of the secretaryship into altogether new hands was not quite conducive to the club's interests. For, Mr. R. K. Nehra—the secretary who was forced to resign the other day—was comparatively a "fresher" in London. Further whatever else Mr. Nehra might be, he is certainly not popular with London Indians, rather the opposite, and there are good reasons for that too.

THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION.
Whatever the merits of the present controversy may be, we must not lose sight of the fact that the interests of the club claim our primary consideration. The institution is yet in a nascent stage. The sooner it is housed the better; for then, it will present itself before the members in a tangible form and this will check the dissipated tendencies so prevalent in our public men to-day. Political persuasion of individual members must not interfere with the progress of the club. Mr. Saklatwala, more than anybody else, need to be reminded of this. The Maharaja (dhiraj) of Burdwan and Mr. Saklatwala as well as on the membership-roll for the club to-day—this itself is evidence enough of a comprehensive outlook so essential in building up an institution like the social club. A few years ago, Mr. Saklatwala could attend the functions of the club only as the guest of some member. One can only imagine what the mentality of the then members of the club must be. Things fortunately have undergone a healthy change, and any Indian, whatever political views he holds can join the club to-day.

It would be a great pity now if dissensions set in and the advantage of bringing a large number of Indians together—which has been to-day a real achievement on the part of the club—is lost.

YOUTH ARRESTED BY POLICE.

Alleged Soliciting.

One Harinatha Bannerjee, a Bengalee youth, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, Bombay, on a charge of soliciting on the public roads for the purpose of prostitution. On the 26th instant, Mr. B. D. Sherman, the Secretary of the Bombay Social Purity League, received some information regarding public prostitution on the Chowpatty. In order to verify the information Mr. Sherman went to the place on the 27th, at about 11 p.m. when a certain youth came up and asked Mr. Sherman if he wanted a young girl. As Mr. Sherman was alone he gave him an appointment for the next day. And according to the appointment Mr. Sherman went to the place on the 28th at about 10 p.m. while Deputy Inspector R. N. Sawant and Mr. B. R. Tawde of the Bombay C.I.D. waited on the spot. Just after Mr. Sherman reached the place the accused brought a young Bengalee lady and offered to Mr. Sherman for immoral purpose, when both the girl and accused were arrested and were taken to the police station. Further hearing is fixed to take place on the 8th proximo.

NEW RAILWAY STATION AT BALLARD PIER.

Building To Cost Rs. 2,49,200

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, the following main items of business were disposed of:—
Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 2,49,200 for a new railway station building at Ballard Pier together with the paving of platforms were provisionally approved subject to agreement between the Port Trust and the G. I. P. and B. E. & C. I. Railways regarding recovery of the charges on the capital outlay.
The Board sanctioned an expenditure estimated at Rs. 1,22,525 for laying new water mains to the Wadala-Sewri Estates to provide an adequate supply of water for the requirements of Port Trust tenants who have leased considerable areas of land in this vicinity for industrial purposes. The general question of liability, as between the Port Trust and the Municipality, for the provision of water-supply on Port Trust estates is at present pending for hearing in the High Court; but meanwhile the Trustees considered it imperative to proceed with the work in the interests of their tenants.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

The Sarda Act And The Muslims.

Khawaja Hasan Nizami, writes in his "Munadi"—
"Inquire from the Maulavis which provision in the Sarda Act infringes the Shariat, whether there is any commandment in Islam enjoying child-marriages, and, lastly, whether any age for marriage has been fixed by Islam and if not why not."
Inquire from the Maulavis whether the Prophet has not said that "you yourselves know better your worldly affairs than I." If this saying is true, then is the question of marriage not such matter which can best be settled by ourselves?
I am in receipt of letters and articles from the various Ulama and leaders of the country which will be published in the next issue of the paper. For the present I simply contradict the report that has appeared in certain papers that I have given up my support to this Act."

The following letter in Persian from ex-King Amanullah was addressed to Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of "Zamindar," Lahore:—"My dear Zafar Ali! In one or two newspapers of Europe this report has appeared that I have changed my religion, i.e., I have entered the fold of christianity by discarding the holy religion of Islam. I hope you will realise from where these false statements have emanated & with what object they have been spread. To you I make it clear—and I trust that the same will be published by you in your paper—that I, Amanullah, am a true follower of Islam, that I regard Islam as holy and that up to the end of my life I and every particle of the dust of my body, will continue uttering: "There is no God, but He and Muhammad is His Prophet."

LADIES' SEWING AND CUTTING CLASSES.

Recently the students of the Sewing and Cutting Classes for women conducted by the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) were examined. The names of the students who have passed the examination are as follows in order of merit:—
Senior Class (one year and six months' training).—(1) Miss Ma-jubai Benjamine; (2) Miss M. So-lomon; (3) Miss Vijayabai Dabhol-kar; (4) Miss Bhatishabai Spot-mon; (5) Miss Rachelbai Aaron; (6) Mrs. Segunabai Moses; (7) Mrs. Tarabai Samel; (8) Miss Yasho-beth Ezekiel; (9) Mrs. Flora Daniel Malekar; and (10) Mrs. Kantabai Desai.

Junior Advance Course (one year's training).—(1) Miss Rebeka Levi; (2) Miss Gulabbai Vasudev; (3) Miss Shantabai Rele; (4) Miss Milka Baron; (5) Mrs. Krishnabai Savkar; (6) Miss Tarabai Tam-hane; (7) Miss Majulabai Dhuru; (8) Miss Shantabai Kadrekar; (9) Mrs. Kamalabai Kharkar; (10) Miss Bhatishabai Jacob; (11) Miss Sera Solomon; (12) Mrs. Drau-dibai Harnadkar; and (13) Miss Mirabai Ravate.

Junior Course (six months' training).—Miss Sundarabai Patile; (2) Miss Sombal Raj; (3) Mrs. Laxmibai Khenshi; (4) Miss Tara-bai Karnik; (5) Miss Elizabeth Benjamin; (6) Mrs. Champubai Salaskar; (7) Mrs. Rukhmibai Athawale; (8) Miss Manakabai Na-valkar; (9) Mrs. Yashodabai Bagayatar; (10) Mrs. Indubai Gao-bai; (11) Mrs. Tarabai Phadke; (12) Mrs. Bharumati Mhatre; (13) Miss Kamalabai Kharkar; (14) Mrs. Shantabai Albal; (15) Miss Bhikubai Joshi; (16) Miss Vatsala Palay; (17) Mrs. Urvasibai Desai; (18) Miss Son Fernandez; (19) Mrs. Shaktubai Kolhatkar; (20) Mrs. Radhabai Sinkar; and (21) Mrs. Radhabai Dhume.

Bhagalpur.—Two persons were killed and five seriously injured in a house collapse in Kutubganj in Bhagalpur town on Sunday. The former were the children of Kari Saho, the owner of the building, and were aged nine and ten. The collapse is said to be the result of the recent heavy rain in Bhagalpur.—A.P.



KEEP YOUR HAIR LIVE AND LOVELY

AFTER some time in a hot country like India, the hair will have a deteriorating effect on the hair. The hair will become dry and brittle, and will break off in the brush.

A tonic is necessary to enable you to keep your hair healthy and as Evans' Limes and Glycerine Toilet Cream is the correct substitute for the natural oils of the hair, it will restore the hair to its original life and vigour. Use it every morning, it will impart a beautiful shine to the hair and keep the scalp clean and cool.

Get a bottle from the nearest chemist or ask your doctor to send you one. When you buy the bottle, take care to see that it has a red seal with the name EVANS on it. It is your guarantee of purity.

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LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

India's best pain-killer.

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HENRY'S JVARA-HARI

Over 50 years' reputation.

For the cure of Indigestion, Colic and other stomach disorder:
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A help to Ladies in their peculiar functional troubles.
Over 50 years' reputation.

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HENRY'S KILA-KOLD

From the same distinguished family as the above three.

These four Family Remedies are invaluable in every home. They ensure health and avoid doctor's bills.

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When you suffer from Malaria and other Fevers, start taking

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The longer your troubles are neglected the harder they are to overcome.
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

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Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

ASPIRIN



relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.



Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and

stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.



AHMEDABAD YOUTHS ACTIVE

Important Judgment In Municipal Case.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28. The temperature is getting cooler day by day but days are still hot. The mortality figures show a decrease of 21 from the figures of the preceding week, the local number of deaths being 184. Consumption was responsible for 15 deaths this week.

There has been some reduction in the prices of cloth on account of competition of the local mills and some sales have been brought about in this manner. This reduction, however, has induced up country agents and local merchants to believe that prices may go down still further and hence they are not inclined to place any orders in the present condition of the market. The mills are not likely to make much profit at the present rates and a further decline in prices is not likely especially as the price of cotton has been steady for some time. The yarn market is very dull and very little business is done in it. Here also prices have been reduced in some measure and merchants expect a further decline.

MR. NARAYANLAL'S VISIT.

Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal Pitte of Bombay came here from Surat on Monday last and was received by several leading Hindu gentlemen at the railway station. He was presented with an address in the Premabhai Hall in a public meeting presided over by Mr. G. V. Moulankar. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity and after some speeches and songs the address was read out by the president and Mr. Pitte in his reply thanked the gentlemen for the address and declared that it was essential for Hindus to wake up in time and to become physically strong for self defence. He also said that Hindus who were converted to other religions should be taken back to Hinduism if they wished to come back to their old faith and there should be widow's homes in all important cities for the protection of Hindu widows. He also said that Government had declared its inability to do anything for the education of girls on account of financial difficulties and people should by their efforts solve the problem of female education.

AMANULLAH'S 192.

The Cyrus memorial cup competition match was played out on Sunday last and ended in a win for the Baronet team. Amanullah scored 192 not out and the Baronet team defeated the Zoroastrian sports club by an innings and 217 runs.

The Daskroi Taluka Local Board had sanctioned a sum of rupees 300 to present an address to H. E. the Governor of Bombay when he comes to Ahmedabad in December but the president of the Board has been informed by the Collector that His Excellency will not be free to receive the address in the course of his visit.

YOUTHS ASTIR.

The Gujarat League of our city has been very active of late and a conference of the Bombay Presidency Youth Leagues is to be held here on the 23rd and 24th of November. Dr. Hariprasad and Mr. Rohit Mehta paid a visit to Kaira on Thursday last and addressed a public meeting held under the auspices of the Kaira Youth League. It has been decided to hold a Swadeshi Bazar in connection with the conference and Dr. Sumant Mehta, the president of the local Youth League, will work as chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference. The youths of our city are trying their best to make the Conference a success. On Wednesday last a general meeting of the members of the League discussed some more questions of Social reform and condemned the action of the trustees of the Parvati temple at Poona for not allowing untouchables to enter the temple. The meeting also resolved to start picketing near shops of fireworks in the Devaji holidays and to start agitation for a complete boycott of the Whitley Commission when it comes down to Ahmedabad. A

committee has also been appointed to frame a suitable resolution for bringing about a change in Hindu law to permit divorce in certain cases. There was a hot discussion on the resolution as proposed by Mr. Lalit Mohan Kinarivala an active member of the League and the Committee was finally appointed by the suggestion of the president. One more noteworthy resolution passed by the League was to do away with separate primary schools for Hindus and Mahomedans as they are a hitch in the unity of the two communities.

A meeting was held to revive the Social Reform Association of our city and a committee has been appointed to frame a new constitution for the Association and persons interested in Social Reform have been invited to meet on Thursday next to consider the draft constitution.

Mr. Jadavji Gandhi has been teaching swimming in our river for some time and he has also opened classes to teach Indian accounts. He has now gone further and has started an elocution class and has also convened a meeting to consider the advisability of making arrangements to teach riding and shooting.

Meetings to celebrate the anniversary of Vallabh Dholi a great worshipper of goddess Bhawani and a poet saint of Gujarat was held in the Premabhai Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday last. These meetings were not open to non-Hindus or untouchables and were presided over by Swami Anirudhthirtha of Sidhpur. His original name is Mr. Tuljashanker J. Bhatt who is an M.A., LL.B. and had been practicing in Ahmedabad for some time. He became a Sanyasi and is at present the Swami of Sidhpur. Mr. Nagnadas Sonpuri and several other speakers narrated the qualities of the Saint Vallabh Dholi but it would be in the fitness of things if untouchables had not been excluded from these meetings.

Mr. J. F. B. Harishwar, Collector CASE AGAINST "RAJASTHAN" of Panch Mahals and Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, has filed a defamation complaint against Mr. Bhadrakumar Yagnik, editor of "Rajasthan" The District Magistrate, Mr. Taylor took up the case on Monday last. Mr. Ratilal Lakhia pleader for the complainant opened the case and examined the complainant and his witnesses Mr. Garrett, Commissioner N. D. and Sheth Mangaldas Girhardas and Mr. Dahyabhai Derasari. The District Magistrate committed the case to the sessions on prima facie evidence. The accused had applied to the Government of Bombay to transfer the complainant from the Panch Mahals while this trial was being conducted but the Bombay Government has seen no reason to grant this request.

SCHOOL FEES.

The Gujarat Education Society which manages the local model High School since June 1927 had its annual meeting on Sunday the 19th instant. Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C., who is honorary president of the Society presided over the function. Mr. V. P. Patel, Secretary of the Society read the report of the year which revealed a tale of woe. It seems that the Society has been working at a loss and has incurred a debt of more than five thousand rupees. The Society has received very little help from rich citizens of Ahmedabad and a sum of Rs. 1,100 only has been received as donations so far. In the list of donors is found the name of Mr. Dolatram U. Shah, the ex-president of our municipality who has contributed Rs. 100 to the funds. The salaries of the life members amounting to more than seven thousand rupees are in arrears and the Secretary as well as the President had to declare that if the Society did not receive good help in the near future it would have to raise the scale of fees in the model High School to make both ends meet. It will be remembered that Prof. Swami-

narayan presided over the public meeting which was organised six months back to agitate against the increase of fees in some local schools. A local weekly has been agitating against the increase of fees in Secondary Schools in our city even now but the condition of this Society seems to justify raising of the scale of fees in private Secondary Schools.

Our Municipal affairs are in the same condition. The members of the Independent party and some other councillors are busy canvassing for votes to get in into executive committees. The Independent party will select its own members for committees in a special party meeting and the members known as 'Patellites' or Mr. Vallabh Dholi's followers have declined to be on any committee. In the meeting held on Tuesday last there was a hot discussion on the proposal for reinstating one Mr. Kasamali who had been absent without leave for more than a month and had therefore been dismissed. The Independent party and several others took up his cause and has been decided to reinstate him by a majority of 21 against 19.

"PRAJABANDHU" CASE.

The defamation case filed by Mr. Pestonsa against the editor of the "Praja Bandhu" was taken up on Monday last, when the pleaders for the complainant declared that they did not wish to appeal to the High Court for the transfer of the case. They gave in a list of five more witnesses to be examined on behalf of the complainant and the case stands adjourned till the 6th of November.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

I referred to the remarks of the Sessions, Judge Mr. Davis last week. Since then I have seen a copy of the judgment and a short summary of this judgment will be of much interest to the taxpayers who have been complaining for a long time against the water supply of the city. The learned Judge remarks that "he has been asked by the municipality to set aside the order of the Magistrate but he would do no such thing and he is surprised that such an application should have been made." Discussing the rules under which this tax is levied Mr. Davis remarks that "they are to be applied equitably and justly. It is the duty of the municipality to supply the inhabitants with water except when water cannot be obtained at a reasonable cost. It is admitted that the municipality has not supplied the opponent with water and there is nothing whatever to show that the necessary water cannot be obtained at a reasonable cost. Moreover the municipality has connected the premises of the opponent, therefore it does not appear that the municipality has fulfilled its statutory duty subject to which the rates now demanded are to be levied. But even if the municipality have failed to supply water not through wilful default but through failure of the supply it appears to me that equity and justice would demand such an interpretation of the rules that payment should not be exacted for what has not been supplied, and it appears to me that it would be more in public interest if money were spent not in prosecuting an appeal of this nature but in removing a just grievance of its rate payers." Further while rejecting the argument of the municipal pleader that the opponent should have asked for his premises to be disconnected Mr. Davis remarks "One would have thought it was the duty of the municipality to encourage the amenities of decent life." This is one more feather in the cap of our municipal administration.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

HEAVY PROGRAMME FOR COLD WEATHER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29. The Associated Press understands that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who is now staying at his Calcutta residence, is engaged in writing a new drama of historical interest. He has been in indifferent health, but if he is better he will finish the work very soon and stage it in Calcutta, sometime in winter.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has a heavy programme to fulfil in the cold weather. He has been invited by the Gackwar's Government to deliver a series of lectures in Baroda. There has been a similar invitation from the Maharaja of Porbandar. In addition he has been asked to preside over the next session of the All-Bengal Literary Conference in Calcutta in February.

His health permitting, he may visit Europe early next spring to fulfil various engagements in France, Germany and in England. —A.P.

L.P. 711.

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What the People Say

BULSAR YOUTH LEAGUES' TRIUMPH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."—A signal victory was won last Monday by the members of the local Dasa Lad Youth League in connection with the issue whether the religious head of the Sect., Mr. Brij Ratan Lal, should be allowed to come to Bulsar or not to give religious discourses.

The facts, which I am sure will be found both interesting and instructive to many of your readers, briefly stated are as follows:—

It would appear that the said religious head, after a noteworthy lapse of sixteen years, evinced his keen desire to come to Bulsar and give religious instructions to his followers.

A caste meeting was, therefore, called by the orthodox Sethias of the community in which the accredited representatives of the League were specially invited, partly because the League was for the last fortnight or more, carrying on an incessant propaganda (in the vernacular press) against permitting the Maharaj to come to Bulsar.

The Maharaj, (religious head), the League argued was not a fit person to give them religious instructions. Charan-Sparsh, Kesar-Snan, Joothance, (i.e. the practice of distributing the remnants of the betel leaf, after it is first chewed by the Maharaj) and other unhygienic practices permitted by him, especially to the womenfolk, were sheer humbug and cant.

In no circumstances could the Youth League tolerate such things even for a moment. The Youth League, stood for the uprooting of such practices.

The elders of the community, many of whom were very desirous of permitting the Maharaj to come to Bulsar, at first believed that they would be able to "samba" the young members many of whom were their own sons and nephews.

But as the discussion proceeded, they found to their chagrin and discomfort that the Youth League would not budge even an inch from the praiseworthy position which they had taken up.

All sorts of methods, coaxing and threats including, were used but to no purpose.

In the end by the sheer strength of their arguments as well as by the solidarity in their rank, the youths won. The Sethias, much against their will, decided not to ask Maharaj to come to Bulsar.

All honour to the worthy president of the Dasa Lad Youth League, Mr. Kantilal B. Shroff, whose bold and non-violent stand against the unnecessary harsh criticisms made by certain reactionary Sethias, evoked nothing but admiration even from the opponents.

The Youth League, I understand, intends to celebrate this well deserved victory with great eclat in the course of the next few days.—Yours, etc.

"RASENDRA."

Bulsar, Oct. 23.

MRS. BESANT'S POLITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir, Few in India, however bitterly opposed to Mrs. Besant, will ever be so ungenerous as to dispute the fact that she has fought as bravely as any of our national leaders to bring the promised ideal of Swaraj within our reach.

Foreigner though she is by birth, she has poured at the altar of her adopted Motherland the precious offering of her devoted service in the cause of her political freedom.

Were it possible, she would for the joy of going into history as the sole emancipator of India, make the Indians surrender their intelligence to her, so as to lead them to Swaraj by her own way.

No leader of India, however exalted, finds favour with her for the reason that he shows an inclination to deal according to the lights, rather than follow the revelation of Mrs. Besant. Readers of "New India" and Mrs. Besant's political (and even religious) writings will recall pages on pages of exuberant praise of Gandhi, followed soon after by biting condemnation of him even to the extent of defaming his character.

Some of us who have clear memories, are aware of such of her writings as once wounded Tilak's feelings and at other times tried to shake the Servants of India Society out of its supposed conservatism. The fault, however, lies not in Mrs. Besant, but in her politics which like her religion are in a state of restless evolution and involution. Who is so indifferent as to be ignorant.

At the political shuttlecock, wielded by Mrs. Annie Besant now descending on Gokhale; then for a chance on Tilak, ultimately, whizzing past Gandhi for a while, falling back utterly discomfited upon the Liberals, all the time either sowing

the whirlwind almost to the point of driving the Government to desperation or calling halt to the whirling elements of her own making in order to remind them of her Commonwealth of India

or her Commonwealth of India

or her Commonwealth of India

or her Commonwealth of India

or her Commonwealth of India

use their good offices to see that the Coastal Reservation Bill introduced by Mr. Haji in the Legislative Assembly of this country does not come in the Statute Book.

According to these vested interests even an innocent Bill like the one of coastal shipping being reserved to Indian-owned vessels, is one which is made on racial discrimination.

Often-times in these columns article after article has appeared showing how some of the Foreign Exchange Banks doing business in this City have shown an utterly unfriendly attitude towards Indian Insurance Companies in the matter of accepting policies issued by the latter.

In almost all Trade Associations in England there is a rule that whenever contracts are entered into for business purposes, there is a stipulation made that insurance in connection with such contracts should be done either with the 'Lloyds' or British Insurance Companies.

'Lloyds' is not a company, but is only an institution containing individual underwriters. When a query was made to an Exchange Bank whether an Indian Insurance Company can come under the definition of a 'British Insurance Company' the following was the reply given by the Bank in question:—

"..... In cases where credits are opened through us stipulating that insurance is to be effected through Lloyds or equal British Insurance Company we regret we would not be able to accept your Policies, as being a rupee company incorporated in India. We are of opinion that such documents would not fulfil the conditions laid down under the credit."

British statesmen are always fond of saying that India is a vital part of the British Empire, and that every Indian is a British subject. According to the wiseacres of this Exchange Bank a 'Rupee Company' incorporated in India cannot be called a British company. Can racial discrimination go further than this?—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

PUZZLED.

THE MUSLIM TEAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Quadrangular Selection Committee of the Islam Gymkhana to the following facts:—

For the last three years or so I have been watching with regret one of the Muslim players known in Bombay as Syed Mohammed Shah, a former Quadrangular player, has not been included in the Quadrangular matches. What may be the reasons for his past absence from the Quadrangular team, I am sure, his all round show during this season will entitle him to a place in the trial matches and consequently a sure place in the most coveted tournament of the season.

The Muslim Selection Committee must have seen that Syed Mohammed Shah scored his brilliant 55 against the bowlers of Quadrangular fame like Botawalla and Hakim on their very ground against Islam Gymkhana on the 26th instant. They may further note to their advantage that he stands first in the batting average of a strong team like "Customs," having scored above fifty half a dozen times against the best teams of Bombay. If the Muslim Selection Committee can afford to spend money to call unknown up-country players, I am at a loss to know why they should overlook the claims of a promising young Muslim whose brilliant show has arrested the attention of many.

The Selection Committee choose a player from up-country whose form is unknown to them—whom they have never seen at play, or if they have seen him at all, in the past, is it to be taken for granted that he will always keep on that form. Here is a young Muslim playing before their very eyes who has maintained a high standard of batting average throughout the season and it would be a matter of great regret if they would overlook his claim. I am sure it is not one of the essential conditions that to play in the Quadrangular from the Muslim side, one should be a member of the Islam Gymkhana and play all the matches of the season for them. If this be so, then the up-country players would not have a ghost of a chance. It is the duty of the Quadrangular Selection Committee to study the forms of the local players whether they are the members of the Gymkhana or not, and not to overlook their claims giving preference to up-countrymen.

I am sure, this will give sufficient matter for the deliberation of the Selection Committee to enable them to make an impartial final selection to constitute a strong Muslim team.—Yours, etc.

A TEACHER.

RACE DISCRIMINATION IN INSRANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir, It will be remembered that the Associated British Chambers of Commerce made a pathetic appeal in July last to the British House of Commons and to all commercial interests in England to

use their good offices to see that the Coastal Reservation Bill introduced by Mr. Haji in the Legislative Assembly of this country does not come in the Statute Book.

According to these vested interests even an innocent Bill like the one of coastal shipping being reserved to Indian-owned vessels, is one which is made on racial discrimination.

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Bombay, Oct. 23.

PUZZLED.

for hurt. There is also a complaint by a Hindu lady alleging insult to her by a Mahomedan constable.

On a closer inquiry I learnt that the number of Mahomedans injured persons is 57, of whom 17 are indoor patients in the local dispensary and three are in the civil hospital at Jalgaon. One of these injured persons expired to-day in the Parola dispensary.

On the night of the 26th instant a portion of the ground nut stack belonging to one Bhaimiya was stolen. The sugarcane crop of another Mahomedan by name Banu is reported to have been cut and carted away by unknown hands. These operations appear to be similar to those employed against the Mahomedans of Bahadurpur a village five miles away from Parola.—Yours, etc.

S. V. PATHAN.

Dhulia, Oct. 26.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND MARRIAGE LAW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir, With reference to this article "Roman Catholics and Marriage Law" published on the 19th instant, I beg to refute the contents through the columns of your esteemed paper, which cast a slur on the Catholic Marriage Law.

I would like to know what Dr. deAvoine knows and apprehends about exemplary, ignorant and simple-minded Catholics. In the above case the Catholics concerned are no better than "ignorance is no excuse, where we ought to know. The very fact that the both parties presented themselves before the Registrar are 'ipso facto' excommunicated. As Catholics both parties must have celebrated the Marriage before the priest.

I shall content myself in the main with giving the conclusions of Catholic teaching. For every simple dogma which she proposes for our belief the Church has excellent arguments, therefore our great mother the Church has every right to claim illal censure and docility from her children.

Blindness of vision can flow from obscurity of heart and widespread depravity can pervert the principles of morality implanted by God in the soul of man. So true is this, that the Vatican Council teaches the moral need of supernatural revelation in the present condition of mankind. History vouches for the fact that man left to his own devices, has fallen into the gravest errors, not merely in conduct but in thought. That revelation inaugurated in the Old Testament, completed in the Christian dispensation, and confided to the infallible Church for safeguarding and elucidation is the one light-house for mankind which lifts its head above the storms and sends its rays across the world.

The Council of Trent says: "If any one denies that matrimony is really and truly one of the seven sacraments of the evangelical law instituted by Christ or that it confers grace, let him be anathema." Those who have never been baptised cannot receive the sacrament as a catholic understands a sacrament, but their contract is legitimate and sacred when performed according to their religious beliefs. As regards Non-Christians living in sin, if the learned doctor had looked into the most elementary catechism he would have seen no Catholic believes anything of this sort.

I must content myself with saying that in general marriage is to be: (1) A sacred institution pertaining to the care of the Church and under its discipline. (2) Sanctified and consecrated in a special manner by Christ himself. (3) Enriched by special graces and therefore a sacrament: the violation of which by any infidelity is a sacrilege. Terentius declares marriage to have "the patronage of Divine Grace" and to be proclaimed by the angels and ratified by the Father in Heaven. Saint Siricius, Pope proclaims that "it is a sacrifice among believers, if the blessing which the priest imparts is violated by transgressions."

The Church is not dismayed by the formidable array of her adversaries. On what then does she base her conclusions? On Scriptures and Tradition. The Scriptures are not really ambiguous. Let us hear their voice: let us seek out their entire teaching, and not what may be wrung from one isolated text; but must be gathered from comparison of all the texts.

Marriage is a very solemn and even sacred contract. Catholic teaching is perpetually engaged in showing the sacredness of the union between extremes and opposing fanatics. In the present instance its teaching is wonderfully same and beautifully harmonious.

The Church, in the teeth of the world's sneers and slanders, from Kings like Henry VIII of England, Luther, the reformer, asserts the high dignity and holiness of the state of marriage. It is a great sacrament hallowing the very origin of life, and so important for life, that I make

bold to assert Christianity itself would disappear without it.

All the rational arguments have been refuted and I can find in Dr. deAvoine's article nothing more worth proving.—Yours, etc., LEOPOLD SEQUEIRA.

Bandra.

TEMPLE-ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir, In your issue of date, there is a report of the meeting that was, what might be called, abhorred held at the Chowpatty Sanas, yesterday, in connection with the consideration of the question of the temple-entry Satyagraha. In the report, the following discouraging passage occurs: "Barrying a single representative of the Bombay Youth League, there was no responsible representative of any of the convening organisations present on the spot." This brings to the mind of one the following terse passage in the preface to the "Reformers before the Reforms," by Mon. De Bonneschone: "Religious liberty has its enemies, who dissemble and act contrary to their professions, loudly invoking it in public, while they treacherously attack it in secret: this class of men is much to be apprehended. It also reckons partisans who do not all declare themselves, or who only do so halves: they remain concealed in order to render it service, and veil their banner, as if ashamed of the cause which it represents: and yet, in the noble lists, where the combats of truth are decided, the champions are not permitted to enter unless with features fully displayed—it is in the full blaze of day, and before the eyes of all, that its battle should be fought."

Be that as it may, the question of temple-entry has come to stay to await a successful solution at an early date. So far good, but there is another question which also suggests itself alongside with this big question, and this secondary question consists of a few minor questions, namely, is it, in fact, that in what is known as the 'Untouchable' genus, there are species which keep themselves apart from one another on social y distinctive basis? If the answer is in the affirmative, then it needs to be enquired if these different sections or species of the common genus are not going to break the said social barriers and live as one entity with one another? Otherwise, what will be the fate of the right which the caste Hindus are going to devolve on the 'Untouchables' generally? Which section of the 'genus' will absorb those rights to the exclusion of others? Is, at present, frequently asserted, the present Satyagraha is started in the name of 'Untouchables', that is, the Mahars. Is that so? Are the other factors of the generic term 'Untouchables' to be given 'no locus standi' in Hindu temples? Supposing that all the species of the Untouchables are to get this right from the caste Hindus, and if they are not going to get that right uniformly socially exercised, what will be the upshot? They will all enter the temples and sit apart from one another! So that, a caste Hindu will sit sometimes with one representative of one sect of the 'Untouchables' on one side and another representative of another sect on the other, as a buffer, so that, the two on either side should not come to grips on the question of social standing!

It is, therefore, the duty of the caste-Hindus and the leaders of the Satyagraha movement to discuss this point and get it settled for and for all, that the non-caste Hindus will all meet together on a common ground from the social 'basic point of view.' Unless the higher strata among the 'Untouchables' are prepared to give their social privileges to their lower strata, the former have no justification to demand any rights of social equality from the caste Hindus. It is purely a case of 'give and take' which is placed before your readers. There should be no room for any sect of the Hindu community to live under the preferential treatment enunciated by the maxim 'Heads I win and tails you lose.' To the higher strata of Untouchables, if such exist, therefore, the appeal should be that they should give what they have got as 'superior pursons,' to those who are lingering in the 'Inferior Complex' region, before they aspire, as they rightly do, to snatch the rights from their higher strata belonging to the caste Hindu section.—Yours, etc.

IMPARTIALITY.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir, The proposal to renew medical inspection of secondary schools mooted in the last July sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council had raised a flutter of hope in the minds of all those who were keenly alive to the physical well-being of students particularly in the adolescent period. The importance of examining the physique of students had been once recognised by the Bombay Government and the experiment of having Medical Inspectors for each Division tried for a year with

a remarkable degree of progress. The scheme was being worked to consummate success: recommendations of Medical Inspectors to combat evils of degeneracy amongst students were about to be acted upon and the prospect of physically efficient students vigorously coping with their studies was looming large—when with a terrible crash the axe of retrenchment fell and the newly created posts were abolished with scant courtesy. All hopes entertained about the gradual building up of students' physical culture were nullified and one was eagerly looking for an early revival of this highly valuable instrument of inspection which promised wonderful intellectual results besides insisting on minimum requirement of physical upkeep.

It is a matter for regret that the proposition for revival of such an important scheme of medical inspection was opposed by the Hon. Minister of Education in the course of the debate on the untenable ground of financial stringency. However, the resolution was passed by a popular majority thus showing the urgent need of re-introduction of medical inspection. With all deference to arguments brought forward in this connection it may be urged with all emphasis at one's command whether it is not absolutely essential to find out or devise ways and means for immediate introduction of a scheme which is so intimately bound up with the progress of education. In view of the supreme necessity of caring for welfare of students during their formative period, the scheme deserves to be financed at any cost. All considerations of rigid economy have to be set aside when one is faced with the problem of supporting a nation-building department or starving it to the detriment of thousands of students who will have simply to drift for want of proper guidance. There should be no room for parsimony when the greatest good of the greatest number of students has to be realised. Nowhere is the truth of 'Prevention is better than cure' felt with greater emphasis. It is satisfying the barest needs of humanity to detect diseases long before they develop into dangerous weapons of harm when a large number of students has to be housed in a common building. What a havoc is caused by many a wasting disease affecting the constitution of students negligent of their health? How many precious lives are not wrecked for the mere fault of failing to notice earliest symptoms of a virulent disease? How many students have not ruined their eye-sight by over-strain or want of medical help in good time? What a large number of students move about as poor specimens of health on account of bad teeth or some ailment which is not traced to earlier stages? The measurement charts maintained by schools under supervision of Medical Inspectors encouraged students to 'look before and after and better their physical conditions by ever trying to score a march over their previous records. The arrangement of having poor students examined and treated gratis in Government Hospitals enhances utility of the scheme and calls for its early revival.

Looking to the immense good that medical inspection is going to confer on the student world, the question of its cost need not weigh much and deserves to be solved at the earliest opportunity. An annual cost of one lakh or so may be met from some source at the disposal of the Bombay Government. The scheme as it existed in 1921-1922 may be revived under the same scale and such of the old officers as are willing to offer their services may be immediately recalled so as to get the full benefit of their previous experience. Such work, if entrusted to honorary local workers will fail to yield satisfactory results in so far as a not possible to get consolidated statistics of a whole division or expect any steady and efficient work.

In this connection, recommendations of the conference held in U.P. most of which have been accepted by the U.P. Government deserves to be noticed. The necessity of medical inspection has been recognised though the scheme of extending its benefits to primary schools has been dropped for want of funds. The Bombay Government may set a glorious example by not only reviving medical inspection in secondary schools but calling upon the Local Boards to make provision for the same even in primary schools. Is it, therefore, too much to expect that the Bombay Government will reconsider its decision and grapple with the problem as best it might by making provision in the next Budget for revival of medical inspection of secondary schools? It will have conferred the greatest boon without in its gift on the students attending secondary schools all over the Presidency including Sind. A generous gesture of this kind will evoke grateful response from all quarters, ensure the well-being of thousands of students and brighten the prospects of educational progress in the Presidency.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Dharwar.

FRIESTHOOD MUST GO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir, I wonder why your correspondent and that ineffectual champion of orthodox, Mr. M. P. Madon, is amused at the Bohra youth having gone to the aid of "the Zaidubardars."

I am no less amused that at this time of the day, this champion fighter of lost and hopeless causes still fondly clings to his sacred books, and thereby hopes to be able to cheat the gods and get into the portals of heaven. Dear man, he is in a frightful delusion and I have nothing but pity for him. However, I must admire his unconquerable simplicity. But, that is why he is such an easy prey to these "brokers."

I would not have taken the trouble to notice his remarks in the last paragraph of his letter published in last Saturday's issue of your paper, but for the fact that I would very much wish to draw the serious attention of your numerous readers as to how impossible it is for people, blinded by bigotry and obsessed by orthodoxy, to clear their minds of cant, and see things for themselves by using their own God-given gift of commonsense which will do them infinitely more good than all the serried ranks of priests and prophets.

If I would only add one word—and let Mr. Madon understand it if he will—and that is, it is precisely because of the prevalence of such ideas as he has quoted in his letter under reference—and widespread prevalence, too—I admit—among my community and of the knowledge of the incalculable harm them do to them in general, that I am out to start a movement which would instill some commonsense ideas of practical usefulness into the minds of the people and make them stalwart and sturdy men and women fit and able enough to give battle not only to Mr. Madon and all his hosts of priests and prophets, but also to fight the battles of life efficiently and successfully.—Yours, etc.

AMIRUDIN SHALEBHOY TYABJEY.

Oct. 29.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir, I have to thank you for your so kindly publishing my letter, so promptly, under the above heading in the to-day's issue of your paper.

Some people, short-sighted and with biased minds, and fanatics in particular, are always eager and waiting for opportunity for mischief.

To accommodate my letter to the space limit available, some lines are omitted and I am afraid the latter paragraph, as it reads, may furnish such people a handle whereby to create mischief.

The tendency, much to be regretted, I wanted to attribute to some people rather than to the religious heads. What I wanted to say, in effect, amounted to the following effect.

Of late a tendency, unwarranted and extremely to be regretted, is to be seen among some people who too easily feel insulted and excited and are too ready to raise a hue and cry when some bold, daring and courageous members of the community or some members of the public comes forward and criticise the conduct of the religious heads and subject it to the acid test of public enquiry when, it is feared, the religious heads are leading lives not in harmony with the tenets of the religion they represent and not making proper use of, not accounting for and wasting money of the communities to which they belong. It is this orthodox and fanatic mentality, to be too easily excited and insulted and too ready to raise a hue and cry which keeps the people in subjection and from making any progress.—Yours, etc.

G. P. MERCHANT.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

TEMPLE ENTRY AND "UNTOUCHABLES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir, It is a matter for sincere congratulation that our worthy citizen, Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar should have been the first Signatory to the manifesto published in the latest issue of your esteemed paper as regard the temple entry of the Untouchables. The liberality of his views is, indeed, very laudable. He is one of those few who value example better than precept. He would certainly earn the gratitude of Dr. Ambedkar and his followers if he would kindly keep Datta's temple in his compound free for their entry, which act of kindness would smooth the way of the Untouchables for entry into the other temples in the city.—Yours, etc.

AN ADMIRER.

Oct. 29.

Government of Maharashtra

on 14 April, 2017

THE
JUPITER

Head Office in BOMBAY
and so it is prompt in
attending to all your de-
mands.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 31 1929

GOA LOTTERY CASE.

An Arab "Murshad's" Evidence.

WITNESS BURSTS INTO LAUGHTER AT BEING CALLED
SPIRITUAL PRECEPTOR.

The hearing of the case against Fatah Mahomed Maniar, a member of the Municipal Corporation, and his servant on charges of cheating in connection with Goa lottery tickets and abetment respectively, was resumed on Wednesday, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

V. X. Nazareth, one of the accused in the earlier Goa lottery case, was further cross-examined by Mr. M. A. Azad, who appeared for the first accused, witness denied that he and another Arab the another Arab involved Maniar, the first accused, in the case out of spite or enmity. On the other hand, witness said, Maniar was interested in the matter and had put his own men in the business. Re-examined by Mr. R. P. Thana-walla, Police Prosecutor, witness stated that he had seen Maniar with a view to secure employment for himself.

AN ARAB'S EVIDENCE.
Abdur Rahim Mahomed Saleh, an Arab, was next cross-examined. Witness stated that he had come to Bombay about 27 years ago from the Persian Gulf. In Bombay, he was in the service of a Mahomedan gentleman whom he described as a "big man."

How do you make yourself useful to your master?—Going to the Bank, carrying telegrams, and other work in his office.

Witness burst into laughter when he was asked as to why he was called a "Murshad" (spiritual preceptor).

Why do you laugh? You feel flattered?—Witness did not reply. What sort of incantation do you generally repeat?—I read Quran and the Vazifa.

Do you practice any charms?—No.

In reply to further questions, witness deposed that he had never gone to the polling booth when Maniar stood as a candidate in the Municipal elections. He knew, however, that Maniar was a member of the Corporation.

Did you ask for money any time

saying that you would practice certain spiritual rites to ensure the success of Maniar in the election?—No, I did not.

Witness added that he remained in a police-lock-up for about 18 hours after he had been arrested by the police in the course of their investigations of the Goa lottery tickets fraud.

Replying to Mr. J. B. Patel, Counsel for the second accused, witness said that he would never have got mixed up with Nazareth if he had known that Nazareth was desirous of cashing forged tickets.

But how did you expect money from Maniar if the tickets were genuine and not forged ones?—He offered me money himself never made a request for money.

Was it meant as hush money after the burning of tickets?—I do not know about that.

Did you know the object of burning the tickets?—No.

Srirang Shivram, a panwalla deposed to having seen some forged Goa lottery tickets presented by the second accused. As he said, he was stone deaf, the interpreter wrote out question by question in Marathi. Witness read the questions and gave oral answers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel as to how he was able to follow the second accused, who was reported to have approached him with forged tickets, witness replied that he understood him from the movement of his lips.

Why did you not hand him, the second accused, over to police when you were defrauded by him to the extent of Rs. 60 in respect of forged tickets?—I did not wish to get mixed up in such matters owing to my physical disability—deafness.

Witness admitted that he had been involved in a police court in 1916. In that case, he was an accused person. That case was compounded.

Concluding witness deposed that he identified the second accused at the police C.I.D. office on September, 19.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to November 5.

HOW TO ADVANCE CIVILISATION.

Mr. Henderson Urges International Co-operation.

PRAISES KELLOGG PACT.

LONDON, Oct. 29. Rugby.—The need of developing to the utmost the machinery of international co-operation was emphasised in a speech at Burnley by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, who said that the interests of civilisation demanded that such co-operation should be extended to the establishment and maintenance of international standards in industry and social life as well as political relations. The field for such co-operation was wide, as it covered not only the operation of various agencies of the League of Nations, but many voluntary organisations which existed to serve the interests of finance and commerce as well as those that served moral and social purposes in educating peoples of the world in higher standards of life and work. Voluntary organisations often created an atmosphere in which fruitful Government action became possible.

The most important international standard next to organisations of the League of Nations itself which embodied the principle of international co-operation in its most practical and comprehensive form was the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. The political significance of that great instrument was too well-known to require emphasis. Its moral value was of even greater potential importance. It embodied a new conception in international relations. Much difficult and responsible work remained to be done in making that higher standard of international morality a politically effective principle, but recent events at the Hague, Geneva, Washington and Ottawa, he believed, carried us a long distance in the path that led to world peace and disarmament. It signified to his mind that the work of international reconciliation and appeasement now happily reaching its climax in the termination of the military occupation of Germany had passed into the still more fruitful stage of practical endeavour. It was a fact of the highest importance in the life of the world that this moral standard had been recognised as a guiding principle by the Governments of civilized nations.—B. O. W.

SEQUEL TO LONG TALK WITH STATESMAN.
LONDON, Oct. 29. Paris.—M. Daladier's decision followed a three-quarter hours talk with M. Briand and also consultation with Mm. Herriot, Malvy, Caillaux and Sarraut. The Centre groups, who had voted against Briand, state that they will only support the Government which is prepared to define its intentions regarding the evacuation of the Rhineland, the commercialisation of the German debt and constitution of the International Bank.—Reuter.

Definite Abandonment Of Cabinet-Making.
LONDON, Oct. 30. Paris.—M. Daladier has definitely abandoned Cabinet making. It is stated that the support which he had reckoned upon as certainty was made subject to political conditions which made it useless to continue his efforts.

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"AS INDIAN HE WAS AGAINST GOVT."

Lahore Approver's Statement In Court.

FIRST PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALISM HE LEARN'T.

LAHORE, Oct. 30. The Special Magistrate's Court was crowded to-day when the approver Jaigopal was cross-examined by Mr. Amar Das, Senior Defence Counsel. The approver said it took him two or three days to write his statement. Witness could not say on what date it was recorded but it was a fortnight after his arrest. Witness did not know if Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz was the Superintendent of Police there.

AS AN INDIAN HE WAS AGAINST GOVT.

When the father of the witness was Sub-Inspector at Montgomery witness never went to the Khan Bahadur. The first and the last theft the witness committed was the theft of books, batteries, chemicals, etc., from the School Library.

The first lesson of nationalism the witness learnt was thieving but obeying party orders implicitly. Witness fell a ready victim to the cult of Nationalism because of the National School education and exhortations of Sukhdev. As an Indian he was then against the Government continuing in this country. And even now the witness had not betrayed his opinions but made a clear breast of their doings for the sake of truthfulness. The principle of the Party was to speak truth whenever caught. It was also a principle whoever betrays the Party shall pay penalty with his head.

Witness picked work in the Jubilee Technical Institute, enabling him to help the Party in the manufacture of bombs, but did not actually help them. Witness had learnt rework and lathe work and screwing the bolt. The night previous to the day on which the witness pointed to the different houses and the spot to the magistrate, he slept in the Gogulpura lock-up. Witness did not remember if the place of murder was pointed first or the houses. When the witness pointed to the spot of murder to the magistrate no plan was prepared. He did not remember if he ever accompanied any draughtsman for preparing a plan of the murder spot. During the Dusserah of 1926 witness was in Lahore and the Dussera of 1928 he passed at Ferozepur.

NEVER SEEN A LIVE BOMB.

Witness has never seen a bomb-shell or a live bomb before the police raid on the Kashmiri Building.

The court reassembling after lunch, the approver stated when he was arrested and where he was kept. For days he considered whether he should disclose anything or not when the witness was interrupted for the first time. He was aware of the Party principle that everything should be disclosed but he wanted time to consult his own conscience. After the tender of pardon, witness was removed to the Lahore Fort where he continued to this day. Witness did not know who threw bombs in the Dusserahs of 1926 and 1928. Witness stated in the examination in chief that there were some ink blots on page 62 of the book used. Witness was given the book and was asked to translate a sentence from the same page. Witness failed to translate even after looking over it for 15 minutes and said in the National Schools the standard of English was not high and he could not translate. He could give the purport.

The Court then adjourned.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR IN BELGAUM.

Addresses From Local Bodies.

A COLD DOUCHE TO APPEAL FOR SUPPLEMENTING FINANCE.

BELGAUM, Oct. 29. This morning, addresses of welcome were presented to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes by the Belgaum Municipality and the Belgaum District Local Board. Thanking the President and members of the Municipality for the cordial welcome extended to them on their first visit to Belgaum, His Excellency observed that he had come to Belgaum with all the more interest because it was there that he was making his first acquaintance with the Southern Division and hearing the Kanarese tongue spoken around him. As the headquarters of a division, Belgaum had become an important civil and military station, and while the business of their town derived benefit from those circumstances, they no doubt added to the responsibilities of their borough.

The Governor then discussed at length some of the most pressing needs of the Municipality, made certain valuable suggestions, and assured the Councillors that he would take a personal interest in any proposals which were put forward to ameliorate the condition of the people of Belgaum.

SUPPLEMENTING "SLENDER RESOURCES."

Turning to their request that their "slender resources" should be supplemented by the additional revenue which certain duties in Belgaum municipal area were bringing in recent years to the Government, His Excellency said that the question of improving the finances of local bodies had more than once been considered by his Government, and the request which they had made assumed that the Government could provide more money out of the general funds for local amenities.

The Governor was sure that it would be difficult to grant such a request to one Municipality without extending it to every other Municipality in the Presidency. The Government did, of course, distribute a great deal of money for expenditure by local bodies, but they did so in the form of grants-in-aid and not by assigning particular items of revenue.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

With regard to the Municipality's request that it should be made a wholly elected body, His Excellency pointed out that it was one which his Government had hitherto considered premature even in the case of larger Municipalities. When they thought over the matter they would, the Governor was confident, agree with him that the principle of nominations afforded valuable opportunities for adding men with useful experience to the Board, redressing anomalies resulting from the elections, and most of all, securing in some measure, the representation of minority communities.

LEADERS SUMMONED TO DELHI.

TO CONSIDER VICEREGAL PRONOUNCEMENT.

MADRAS, Oct. 30. On the invitation of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Beasant and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar are leaving Madras to-morrow by the Grand Express for Delhi to attend a meeting of representatives of different parties to consider the Viceroy's pronouncement on Government's policy.—A. P.

A FLAMING TRAM CAR ALONG HORNBY ROAD.

Driver Overcome By Flames Loses Control Of The Vehicle.

PANIC-STRICKEN PASSENGERS SCRAMBLE FOR GETTING OUT.

A sudden accident to a tram and the tram car proceeded along without the driver's control at a rate of about 20 miles an hour. The passengers began to run helter-skelter in panic and in jumping out of the tram three persons were injured. They were removed to the G. T. Hospital. A police constable in the rear platform was practically crushed in the melee and he sustained fracture of the left arm and some minor injuries. At Flora Fountain the driver regained consciousness and switched off the current thus bringing the car to a stand-still.

AFGHAN TRADE AGENT'S STATEMENT.

Denial Of "Malicious Propaganda."

PESHAWAR, Oct. 29. The local Frontier Advocate has published a statement from the Ammanian trade agent, Abdul Hakim Khan, who says: "Some self-interested people have started a malicious propaganda against my person, to the effect that I am interfering in the restoration of peace in Afghanistan. They are directly or indirectly attributing me motives connecting this with the Afghan Government money said to be held by me. I take this opportunity of making a strong protest against the charge and declare that despite my refusal to accept Nadir Khan as King, owing to his disregard of his solemn promises, it has been my keen desire to see peace and order restored in Afghanistan. I am not connected in any way with the alleged propaganda against the establishment of peace. For the information of those labouring under misapprehension, I make it clear that at the beginning of the disturbances in Afghanistan, I had only Rs. six lakhs out of which part was spent in the execution of the orders of Amanullah, some was paid to him in cash and the remainder expended for the purpose of bringing success to Nadir Khan."—A. P.

BACHA IN KABUL.

Staying As A Royal Guest.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 29. Information from Kabul shows that Bacha-e-Saqqa, on the assurance of a safe conduct according to tribal custom, has reached Kabul City to take part in the negotiations for a settlement of the terms, which are progressing, and is staying as a royal guest. Representatives of almost all tribes are arriving in Kabul to offer allegiance to the new King. The province of Ammanian Warchaks and Hazaras have also sent in their representatives.

Some Khostawal tribes who have been a source of considerable trouble to Nadir Khan have likewise sent their representatives to express regret for their past actions and assure the Government of their loyalty.

During Juma prayers, at Idgan Mosque, last time, when thousands of people were present, Nadir Khan assured them of his desire to serve Afghanistan and prove himself capable of shouldering the responsibilities laid upon him.

The Kabul-Jalalabad and Kabul-Ghazni roads are not yet open, which suggests that Nadir Khan's attention is still entirely concentrated on the settlement of affairs in the metropolis.—A. P.

IMPORTANT MEASURES BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Coast Protection And Unemployment Bills.

LONDON, Oct. 29. Rugby.—The first measure to be considered when Parliament re-assembles this afternoon will be the Coast Protection Bill. The purpose of this small but useful measure is to place all the shore under the control of one authority, namely, for the purpose of dealing with the coast erosion, whereas to-day each local authority was limited to its own shore. Provision for combination will be made, so that the adjoining authorities may raise jointly. This will facilitate the carrying out of useful schemes which at present are not practicable, and to that extent may help to provide employment.

Although Parliamentary business promises to open quietly, the period of the present session will be strenuous and fruitful. The Widow's Pensions Bill will provide the main business for the present week. Discussion on the question of the administrative policy and statement of Ministers will wait until the next week, and later days, but before the Christmas certain important domestic measures will be well on their way. One of these will be the Unemployment Bill mainly to carry out. The Morris Report, recommending a change in the condition of those "Genuinely seeking work." The Morris Report recommends that the burden of proof as to the genuine search for work shall transfer from the unemployed man to labour exchange officials, and that it should be their business to prove that there is work to be had, and that it was refused, by the man.

Further important measure is the Coal Mines Bill which deals with working hours in mines and also contains a scheme for the gradual acquisition by the state of mining royalties and other proposals designed to improve the conditions in the coal industry.—B. O. W.

LORD PASSFIELD'S PROPOSALS.

"Premature Statements. In Press."

LONDON, Oct. 29. It is authoritatively declared that Lord Passfield has not completed his proposals for the future Government of East Africa and statements in papers regarding that are premature and the whole question is still being considered.—Reuter.

DISTURBANCES AT SAFED.

Arabs Sentenced To Long Terms Of Imprisonment.

LONDON, Oct. 29. Jerusalem.—Eleven Arabs were sentenced to-day to fifteen years' hard labour, one to ten years' hard labour and another to seven years' hard labour in connection with the recent disturbances at Safed.—Reuter.

MOORAT SALES OF CLOTH

50,000 Bales Sold.

WADIA MILLS SELL 25,000 BALES.

At the "Moorat" sales of cloth yesterday about 50,000 bales of cloth were sold in Bombay. Out of these 25,000 bales were sold by Wadia Mills at 14 annas and 3 ples per bale.

I. C. S Competitive Examination

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Bombay Government Gazette of 24th October republishes the regulations of the Indian Civil Service competitive examination to be held in London in July, 1930. Candidates are required to submit their applications to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, not later than 8th May. Copies of the rules and forms of application can be had from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Secretariat, Bombay."

"ATTEMPTED ASSAULT ON DR. MOONJE."

ALLEGED INCIDENT IN JHELUM DAK BUNGALOW.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30. A report has reached Bombay of an attempted assault on Dr. Moonje by a Muslim. Mr. G. D. Sawarkar, Bombay, has received a letter from the Punjab saying that Dr. Moonje who was on a visit to Jhelum about the middle of this month to get an idea of the working of the King George's Royal

Military School, there was sitting in his room in the Dak Bungalow when a Muslim suddenly entered and russed at him. Mr. Deshpande, Dr. Moonje's Secretary, however, quickly grappled with the assailant and turned him out of the room. Dr. Moonje did not desire that any action should be taken against the man.—A. P.

The Court then adjourned.—Free Press.

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We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(For Details See Page 7.)